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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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The Case of General W. R. Cox and the Robeson County Commissioners—The Testimony.—General Cox Discharged.

A United States Commissioner's Court has been taken advantage of by the Radical party to commence the political campaign with in North Carolina.

The commissioners of Robeson county received the returns from the precincts in the county, at the election which was held for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and exercising their judicial discretion, honestly ascertained the sum total of the votes of the county that were entitled to be counted. Dr. R. M. Norment claimed that all the votes were not counted that should have been counted, and that he was legally entitled to a certificate of election. He accordingly contested the seats of the members whom the commissioners had declared elected. The commissioners decided that he was not entitled.

Dr. Norment now comes forward and sues a warrant against the four commissioners and Gen. W. R. Cox, causing them with the aspiring tegarth to find fraudulent out the position to make a majority of the people of Robeson counties elected to the Convention. The affidavit of Dr. Norment upon which the warrant was issued charges conspiracy.

All the witnesses were on good terms with the U. S. Commissioner Cassidy on the Democratic side, Gen. W. R. Cox, Col. W. Foster French for the commissioners and Hon. Edward Cantwell for the prosecution. Judge Meares, the counsel for the commissioners, was not present when the witnesses were sworn, and a preliminary motion was made.

Col. French moved that the case be transferred to some other commissioner's court, and stated that he did not intend any disrespect to the Commissioner but made the motion in justice to him as well as to the defendants; for it was well known to the Commissioner that he stood indicted in the Superior Court of Robeson county which will be held on Monday week for trial for falsely charging that the very defendants, the commissioners of Robeson county, were guilty of the very crime that it was now proposed to try them for, under a warrant issued by the United States commissioner.

The court, therefore could not say to these defendants, you are not guilty, without admitting that the charge contained in the said libel against the court, are true. The court, by trying these defendants was trying his own case.

Courts of justice should be above all suspicion, so that even the defendants themselves can exclaim, if convicted, the judgement although hard for us to bear is just.

It is the universal practice of all courts never to hear a cause in which they are even remotely interested, and Col. French hoped it would never cease to be the practice in North Carolina, so that the robes of the judges may be as pure as the dews from Heaven.

Col. French did not think the prosecution should have asked the court in this position, should have asked the commissioner to issue the warrant, knowing as they well did all the facts surrounding the case and there being other commissioners in this town to whom they could have applied, and they would admit now that it was not an accident, but that they especially and deliberately selected this court from among all the commissioners in North Carolina to try this case. They further admit that if these parties should be found over and this case sent to the upper court that that court will review with a jealous eye the decision made here.

Judge Cantwell replied for the prosecution, stating that Commissioner Cassidy had been specially selected to try this cause, and argued at some length to show why the case should not be transferred, using arguments which seemed to destroy themselves.

Col. French rejoined at some length.

The commissioner decided to go on with the investigation and denied the motion.

Hon. O. P. Meares stated to the court that he appeared as the representative of Gen. Cox.

The warrant which was served on Gen. Cox was for violating the 5512 section of U. S. R. Statutes, which relates simply to the election of members of Congress and the time was now last year and no was entitled before leaving home to have gone before a U. S. commissioner and been discharged on a question of jurisdiction. But feeling that this assault was not personal but made on the integrity of the party, he quit at the fullest investigation with the full merits of his actions.

Judge Meares wanted to know what the defendant was charged with and what was the particular statute relied upon to convict him, stating that this seemed to be a political war that had begun, and that for himself he wished the prosecuter and his counsel to understand that this should be a lay-on Macduff case, "and damn'd be he who first cried hold! enough!" He wanted to know the charges against his client. He intended to interpose no technical objections in this investigation. This could be easily done, but he waived all such rights and wanted a full, fair and complete investigation of the facts.

After a good deal of sparring between the counsel the court decided to amend the warrant, by making the affidavit upon which it was issued, a part of it.

Judge Cantwell answered that he relied on the whole of chapter *seven, as the law under which the proceeding was taken.*

After which the court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

There is a great deal of interest manifested in this case and the court room was well filled.

SECOND DAY.

The Court commenced its session at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment.

Ex-Judge Cantwell announced his readiness to proceed with the examination. He stated also that he did not expect to close the testimony without the presence of a witness named Royal.

Col. French thought the prosecution had announced its readiness, and he hoped that the case would proceed to a conclusion.

Judge Meares thought the Court would not stultify itself by such a procedure as to stop in the midst of the trial to send for other witnesses.

Judge Cantwell thought the counsel for the defendants were laboring under a misapprehension, they were not *trying* a case but only going into a preliminary investigation. He was determined to have all the testimony examined into that bore on the case. He would not inflict any intentional inconvenience on the defendants.

Col. French, although familiar with all the State courts, was not much accustomed to commissioners' courts, but the counsel had stated that there was no charge against the prisoners, and if so, he should say to defendants, go. Anything I may have known as counsel in this cause the prosecution is welcome to. He would take no advantage of his privilege to withhold that which the whole power of the government could not compel from him.

Judge Meares had but one remark to make. This case was like any other. The prosecution had announced its readiness and it should go on with it. The counsel had assumed a power which President Grant nor Chief Justice Waite possessed, the power to commence the trial and to continue it as he saw proper. It matters not what may be the ruling here it is not the last time the case will be heard from. Some man will rue the day that this affidavit was filed in this court.

Judge Cantwell thought the discussion useless. He was not the representative of the U. S. government, but was the feed counsel of another citizen of the United States. It was the duty of this court to investigate this case and to see if the prosecutes rights had been violated; if they had been violated, defendants should be bound over, if not, they should be discharged. Pointing to Maj Badger, who just then entered the court, he said *that* officer had not the power to enter a *nolle prosequi* at the juncture. When it gets to the court the distinguished gentleman is an officer, in that officer could manage it as he saw proper.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr. R. M. Norment took the witness stand for the prosecution:

I am the same R. M. Norment who was a candidate for the convention, and is a citizen of the United States. My colleague was McNeill; my opponents were McEachan and McNair. I received 1,706 votes. The other gentlemen (my colleague) received a few less, 8 or 10. My majority was 50; my colleague's was about 33. The county commissioners were (naming them). I found the board at Lumberton organized and comparing the returns in the court house on the 7th of August after the election.

Here the witness wished to explain his connection with this matter. Objected to by Col. French.

Judge Cantwell did not care for objections. The case was not to be conducted by the rules of evidence. It was only preliminary and the court could hear hearsay testimony as to whether the rights of a citizen had been violated before the case was sent up for trial.

Col. French had but a word more to say. Judge Cantwell had started out with a proposition that he had the right to indict us anywhere between the lids of the book, and to search up evidence all over the United States, and to continue the case until the testimony could be found, and now he coldly says that the case was not to be conducted by the rules of evidence. The proposition was monstrous. Col. French argued the question at length.

Judge Meares felt it his duty to enter his protest against such a proposition. If he had not long since been accustomed to strange propositions from the counsel on the other side, he would express himself shocked at the proposition. His whole policy as discussed in this investigation was remembered. If the proposition be correct, the learned lights of the profession have written books and had down rules in vain. He had never heard the proposition claimed in a commissioner's court before. From what had fallen from the counsel on the other side, he had no doubt that Dr. Norment had a speech he wished to make.

Maj. Badger stated that since allusion was made to him, he wished to say that he was here to see that nothing more nor less was done than was necessary and lawful as far as the United States was concerned.

The commissioner sustained the proposition.

Dr. Norment resumed: I examined the returns from all the precincts, not the official returns, and found that I and my colleague were elected. I found that the Board had thrown out several precincts, and asked them for their order. They read the order to me which he recited in substance, leaving out certain precincts and declaring his opponents elected. I asked them if their decision was final. They said no and would hear me. I then read from Battle's Revisal, Col. McLean was present as counsel for the other side. Mr. Thompson asked to change his vote and did change it.

[Judge Cantwell here discharged Mr. Thompson.]

I sent two telegrams to Thomas B. Keogh at different times. I had some conversation with Col. McLean. [This was objected to; objection overruled.] The witness proceeded. This conversation was Tuesday or Wednesday; I think Wednesday—he promising to have the commissioners to reconvene and reconsider the matter. I had written a communication to the *Post*. Col. McLean said if I would withhold the communication he would get the commissioners to assemble. I wrote to Cassidy to withhold it. Cassidy replied that it was too late, the paper had gone to press. I heard nothing more of the proposition of Col. McLean. I told the commissioners it was their duty to compel their officer to discharge his duty in making the returns. I applied for an injunction to a judge of the Supreme Court. He decided he had no jurisdiction. I went on to the convention. Justice Settle administered the oath. I presented the returns and claimed my seat. Judge Settle ruled that he was compelled to swear in my competitors. The convention never decided the question. I was frequently before the committee of the convention to whom the question was referred and had conversations with Gen. Cox, and told him that if it had not been for his telegram and the JOURNAL'S *functus officio* article, I thought the board would have reassembled and reconsidered my case. He replied, "I telegraphed to a private individual." The language of the telegram was "hold Robeson and save the State." I told him if it was directed to a private individual, coming from him as Chairman of the Executive Committee it had its effect. The telegram was sent after the election; whether before or after Tuesday could not say. There was no remark from Gen. Cox to the effect that he sent that telegram in reply to the telegrams I had sent to Raleigh. Something over 800 votes were excluded from the count of the commissioners, the result was I was defeated.

Cross examined by Judge French. The commissioners said this action was not final and that they would hear me. I got counsel. Their counsel was present and the commissioners informed me that they had taken legal advice but they would hear me. They told me I might be heard through counsel as to the law. After my counsel was heard, one of the commissioners, Mr. Thompson, changed his vote. I received a telegram from Raleigh from the Republican committee to the effect to leave no stone unturned to get my certificate. I received another telegram from Raleigh using very strong language to the same effect. After the Sheriff had proclaimed McEachan and Sinclair elected, Col. McLean had the conversation with me. I gave notice of my intention to claim my seat immediately after the election and it was served on Monday, I think. I told the commissioners if they considered the poll-books a part of the returns it was their duty to adjourn until Tuesday and get the poll-books. I don't know, but have heard that the poll-books from one of the precincts had not been returned until the present time.

Re-examined by Judge Cantwell. I was not required to use any unlawful means in the telegram I received from Raleigh.

The conversation with Gen. Cox was here rep— d. Gen. Cox said something about his right to telegraph.

By Col. French. There was a U S Commissioner at Lumberton about the time the telegrams were received by me from the Republican committee, getting up some evidence as to the votes cast. After the Commissioner had left I heard something of a report that he had said that if the County Commissioners did not reconsider their decision they would be taken in irons. I think I saw this rumor first in the *Robesonian*.

The commissioner told me the returns were not in effect as the poll books were not there.

Mr. Ward, register of deeds of Robeson county, was next introduced. I have the returns from the election precincts of Robeson. [The witness her produced them, commencing with the returns from Britt's township. The vote as on the returns was read and taken down by the court.] This is the return of the poll holders. This return was not counted by the commissioners and was not by them filed in my office.

The returns from Alfordsville were next introduced and taken down.

At this point there was much discussion as to the charges against the defendants and the law relied upon.

Judge Cantwell then gave a number of the sections of chap. 7 U. S. R. Statutes that were relied on.

By agreement of counsel the commissioner took down the returns from all the town-ships, during which time the court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The investigation was resumed at 3 o'clock.

Maj. Badger announced that at a conference between ex-Judge Cantwell and himself it was agreed that either he or Judge Cantwell should have control of the case, and he now announced that he assumed entire control of the case.

Judge Cantwell stated that the law required the district attorney to prosecute in such cases.

Maj. Badger then announced the sum total of the votes cast.

Mr Ward was cross-examined: Col. McLean was in sufficiently good health to give legal advice to the board at the time he gave it, which was on Saturday. I have lived in Robeson from my birth. I know the general character of Mr. Morrison, John Pope, Henry F. Pitman and Mr. Humphrey, and they are all good.

By Maj. Badger:

I am the clerk of the board. I was not present when any telegrams were received from Raleigh. Never heard the commissioners talk about the telegram "Hold Robeson and save the State." Don't recollect that the individual members of the board ever spoke of this telegram; nor that they would be in jail before they would change. I never heard them say anything but that they thought they had done their duty. I heard them say there was some false charges preferred against them. I am still register of deeds, the official custodian of these papers and as such produce them today.

By Judge Meares: I don't know when the telegram was received. There was nothing remarkable in Mr. McLean's conduct in the meeting of the commissioners. Men talk loud in Robeson and here in Wilmington. They do it sometimes right here in this court room.

Mr. Stark: I produce here all the telegrams signed by W. R. Cox to W. Foster French or any other person during the month of August. Mr. Stark, with the permission of the court, read the orders of the telegraph company restraining him from producing telegrams except by order of court. The witness was then served with an order of the court, and thereupon produced two telegrams from General Cox to Col. Foster French. They are dated the 9th of August. Maj Badger then read the telegrams, as follows: "Hold Robeson and save the State," "If you love your State, hold Robeson."

Col. French was examined: I am confident I received one of them. I wont say that I did not receive the other. One of the county commissioners saw this one "hold Robeson and save the State." This was late at night, on what night don't recollect. Showed it to Mr. Morrison. Sent it to Mr. Morrison by letter. He lives 25 miles from me. Never talked to any other member of the board. Knew nothing about the count until the result was announced. I don't remember seeing any of the board until Monday, when I saw Mr. Morrison, who stated that Col. McLean had sent for them about their decision.

Cross-examined by Judge Mears:

I am acquainted with Col. McLean. He has been practicing law twenty years or more and stands very high as a lawyer in our community. I think it was later than the 9th when I received the telegram.

Mr. Ward was recalled to produce the record of the commissioners made on the day of the election. The record showed that the townships in question were excluded from the count owing to the fact that the poll-books were not returned. The poll-books from Britt's township came in on Tuesday.

Cross examined by Col French: Two of the townships' poll books never have been brought up.

The United States District Attorney here announced that he had no further testimony this evening.

Col. French and Judge Meares pressed for the continuation of the investigation this evening.

Maj. Badger finding that his witnesses could not get here on Monday, would ask that it be continued until Monday week.

Maj. Badger stated that he saw no evidence that would establish the charge of conspiracy against Gen. Cox, and as to him he entered a *nolle prosequi*.

Judge Meares called the court's attention to the fact, and he wanted the U. S. Commissioner to bear witness that he, as counsel for Gen. Cox, had at no time during this investigation asked, and did not now ask, for the discharge of Gen. Cox; and he wanted the record to show that he was discharged by the court because there was no criminal charge proven against him.

Maj. Badger said that he assumed the entire responsibility of entering the *nolle prosequi*.

Gen. Cox was then discharged, and the court adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

General Colston—Rapid Improvement in His Health.

A letter from General Colston, just received in this city, and dated Cairo, 19 February, brings the pleasing intelligence that he is very rapidly recovering his health. When he wrote he was anticipating, with pleasure, a visit to the baths of Helman, a place of great resort some twenty miles above Cairo.

"The Shadow of the Rock."

The last issue of the Raleigh *Christian Advocate* contains a lengthy communication from the pen of Rev. W. M. Robey, A. M., pastor of the Methodist church and president of the Davenport Female College, Lenoir, N. C., descriptive of this handsome painting, the last and greatest work of the artist Rev. Johannes A. Oertel of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Robey says many good things of the artist and his work, but want of space only allows us to copy the following:

"It is a matter of pride to us as a people that this great work of art should go from our little mountain village to our national centennial exhibition. North Carolina's patriotic sons who attend that great national pageant will not fail to seek out in the gallery of art "The Shadow of the Rock;" nor, as they stand before it, will they fail to hold up their heads in the face of the assembled nations in honest pride that their honest native State is the home of a genius whose sublime conceptions and patient toil can render classical her obscurest hamlets."

Fire in the Woods.

The heavy winds which prevailed throughout this section for the past two days have caused a deal of damage to the farmers, as well as mariners. Fences have been blown down and the woods are on fire in every direction. On the sound near Porter's Neck, and on the lines of the W. & W. R. R. and the W., C. & A. R. R. we hear that the fires have done much damage.

Market Report.

The Clerk of the market reports as follows, for the week ending yesterday:

No. Carts in Market	.....	134
" Beeves slaughtered	.....	50
" Sheep "	.....	4
" Calves "	.....	7
" Hogs "	.....	44
" Goats "	.....	10

We clip the following item from the Hickory *Press:*

Mr. R. B. Davis and family of Wilmington recently moved to this place. Mr. Davis is having a very fine dwelling house built one mile from town, which will soon be ready to be occupied. We gladly welcome such worthy men as this gentleman in our midst.

Hon. O. P. Meares.

This distinguished lawyer, who appeared as counsel for Gen. Cox in the alleged case of conspiracy, has added new and the greenest of laurels to his brow, by the very handsome manner in which he exposed the infamous combination that had been made against his client. Throughout the large audience that witnessed the trial with the deepest interest there was a universal feeling and expression of commendation. From the beginning to the end of the trial, he showed a clear conception of the law which was applicable to the case, and a full comprehension of all the facts, which, added to his coolness and firmness, made him a complete master of the situation.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has fixed upon Raleigh as the place and the 14th of June as the time of holding the Democratic State Convention.

The following is the substance of the resolutions passed by the committee:

Resolved, That the Central Committee in issuing the call for convention, invite the hearty co-operation of all who are opposed to the corruptions, peculation extravagance and other crimes of radicalism both in the State and general government.

Resolutions denouncing the threatened arrest of the chairman for partizan purposes were adopted.

Resolved, That the good of the State and the interests of the party which are identical, demands that the personal warfare between the *Sentinel* and *Daily News* of this city shall cease and their efforts be united for the overthrow of Radicalism in this State.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary to the editors of those papers.

Resolved, That the chairman of the various county executive committees in the State are requested to put themselves in immediate correspondence with the Central Executive Committee, and where there is no county organization prominent members of the party be requested to report suitable names for the same.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food, after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the drug store and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you. satuth

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments for his Spring Visitation.

Kinston	..... March	22
Holy Innocents, Lenoir Co.,	"	24
Newbern	"	26
Beaufort	"	28
St. Paul's Swift Creek Bridge,	"	31
Trinity Church, Beaufort Co.,	April	2
Blount's Creek	..... "	3
St. John's, Durham's Creek,	"	4
South Creek, Beaufort Co.,	"	6
Greenville	..... "	9
St. John's, Pitt Co.	..... "	11
Snow Hill	..... "	13
Marlborough, Pitt county, Good Friday	..... "	14
Wilmington, Easter Sunday,	"	16
Fayetteville and Rockfish	May	6 & 7

Quarterly Meeting.

Second round appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for Wilmington District Methodist E. church, South.

Wilmington, at Fifth Street,	March	18 19
Clinton, at McGees',	April	1 2
Magnolia, at Providence,	"	8 9
Bladen, at Terribeth,	"	15 16
Whiteville and Fair Bluff,	"	29 30
Waccamaw, Miss.		
Wilmington, at Front Street,	May	6 7
Kenansville, at Richlands,	"	13 14
Cokesbury, at Cokesbury,	"	20 21
Smithville, ——,	"	27 28
Ouslow, at Queen's Creek,	June	3 4
Topsail, at Herring Chapel,	"	10 11
Elizabeth, ——,	"	17 18

SOME OF our merchants belonging to churches which recognize Good Friday will doubtless suspend business on that day.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 16—SENATE—A resolution was introduced and placed on the calendar providing that the proceedings and debates shall appear in the Record as actually delivered, grammatical errors excepted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate written statements of the annual product of gold and silver in the United States from 1845 to 1875 inclusive, also the amount of gold and silver coin in other parts of the world for the same years, and an estimate of the gold and silver coin now in the United States.

A recently published statement that the administration was attempting to defeat the House bill for the protection of witnesses was denied by Edmunds, Thurman and others.

The bill regulating the counting of the electoral vote was discussed.

HOUSE—There was a long discussion on the bill appropriating money for the deficiency in the bureau of engraving and printing, and the bill to provide for silver circulation, but no action on either.

The sub-committee on ventilating the House reported it impossible to force into the House a sufficient supply of fresh air for 600 persons, and with it report a resolution to exclude from the galleries all persons except those who have the privilege of the reporters' and diplomatic galleries and such as may be admitted on cards of members.

A debate sprung up, Harrison of Illinois advocating the measure on the ground that the gentleman's gallery was daily crowded with idlers, and that members of the House were being poisoned by foul air.

Conger of Michigan opposed it as proposing to draw a line between the classes of American people.

In the course of the discussion Blaine remarked that from some cause or other the air of the House had never been so bad as this year, and Wilson of Iowa asserted that it was worse than the air of emigrant ships.

Hoar of Massachusetts remarked that he had come here eight years ago the youngest member of his delegation, and now he was the senior member of the delegation. In that period seven members of the delegation had died.

The report was recommitted.

A resolution to restore an elective government in the District of Columbia was offered and referred.

The jury in the case of Halleck, the treasury robber, returned a verdict of guilty.

The committee of ways and means to day decided by a strict party vote to take up Morrison's tariff bill for consideration, all the republican members of the committee opposing it on the ground that the tariff question should not be agitated and reopened. Several democrats who voted to take up the bill stated that they did not intend thereby to pledge themselves to do anything more than allow it to be considered. Mr. Wood was absent by reason of sickness but sent word that if present he would oppose the taking up of the bill.

The Democratic caucus after voting on numerous propositions adopted the Payne bill by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, March 17—There was a grand parade in honor of St. Patrick's Day. The various societies were reviewed by the President and Cabinet. Dispatches from other points report the day duly observed.

There was no Senate session to-day and private bills occupied the attention of the House.

An agent of the Department of Justice has met Marsh in Canada with offers of safety and it is believed Marsh will soon be here.

The Spencer investigation case was taken up to-day by the Senate committee on privileges and elections. John J. Moulton was the only witness examined. In every material point he swore directly to the reverse of his deposition before the Alabama investigating committee. He admitted that he signed the original deposition which was present but denied that it had been read to him or that he knew its contents, and accused the Alabama committee with having garbled and misstated his evidence in every essential particular. He admitted that he had been appointed deputy internal revenue collector at Mobile under Lot H. Mayer since his deposition was taken by the Alabama committee. He stated in conclusion that the members of the Alabama committee were well known gentlemen of good repute. The investigation will be renewed to-morrow.

Gossip says witnesses have turned up who admit receiving five, seven and ten thousand dollars for their personal influence with the Secretary of the Navy to secure the payment of old claims. No part of these fees reached the Secretary or members of his family. The committee may convict the Secretary of bad conduct in the transactions with Wiard in the gun-bursting experiments, which involved the unlawful use of at least $72,000 of government money.

District Attorney Dyer, ex-Senator Henderson, Col. Brodhead and others have been summoned by the committee to testify regarding Babcock's abstraction of official papers.

Kilbourn will succumb and testify. The investigation will cover Grant's purchases of property from members of the pool. Secretary Belknap, Judge MacArthur of the Supreme District Court and ex-Congressman Eldridge are involved.

Secretary Boutwell during his administration ordered a subordinate to balance a discrepancy of two hundred millions found in the books. Half a million of this was expended for the benefit of mail contractors on one long and comparatively useless mail line in Montana during Creswell's administration.

Sentiment of the republican caucus yesterday was for a fight over the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. of the force and twenty in the pay; also against any reduction in the consular and diplomatic bill which has already passed the House.

Gen. Peck will testify that four traderships were taken from him and given to persons more or less connected with the ring.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department convened this afternoon and decided to go into an extensive examination of the expenditures of the department with especial reference to the bureau of engraving and printing. Numerous witnesses have been requested to appear, including Bristow.

March will return here next week, pardon having been issued for him as well as immunity for his wife. He consented to come on these conditions.

A telegram from the chairman of the New York Republican State Central Committee says every Assembly district in the city last night elected delegates to the Republican State Convention in favor of Conkling for President. The delegates from the rest of the State are almost unanimous for Conkling, it is stated.

The Spencer investigation was resumed to-day. Robert Barker, clerk of the House of Delegates of the so-called Court House Legislature, reported that Spencer promised him the appointment of marshal when Healy's term expired. The promise was made long after he had begun to labor for Spencer. The night before the election witness kept guard over two colored republicans who were feared to be disaffected. In the morning he told them in the presence of Spencer that Spencer had made up his mind to get them an office. Spencer said he couldn't make a direct promise but there was a route agency vacant on a western railroad. They subsequently voted for Spencer. The question was asked if Spencer furnished any money to take a journey to Lowndes county and to this ex-Senator Carpenter, counsel for Spencer, objected, taking grounds that no proof can be given before the committee showing that any one had been bribed; that bribery was punishable by the State. Witness was directed to answer the question and did so by stating that Spencer furnished one of the party $300 for expenses; the reason they went there was to defeat a man named Stanwood, who was an enemy of Spencer. Moody, the colored man who was elected in his place, was also entrusted to go into other counties and induce persons to run as independent candidates, the expenses of the canvass to be paid by Spencer or the State committee, he forgets which. Several letters were introduced and read, one from Spencer, dated Nov. 24, no year, saying "Hasting's time soon expires and you shall have the place," and that the office would be worth $5,000 a year. The letter adds that in case U. S. Grant has war with Spain Alabama will come in for a good share of patronage as he (Spencer) is on the military committee of the Senate and can thus get many offices, telling Barber that he could get him a good place in the army if he wanted one. The witness said he was appointed as inspector of customs at Mobile at a salary of $25 a day, although he never applied for it. He thinks Spencer got the appointment for him. Never went to Mobile and never rendered any services but drew his pay. Held the position three months.

Gen. George Lewis declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of Rhode Island.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 16—Night.—A special to the Herald from Bismarck, D. T., says undeniable evidence will be sent from that place to Washington in a few days proving that within one week after Belknap's installation as Secretary of War he began to scheme for the sale of all the prominent traderships on the frontier; that they were eventually disposed of for money. The dispatch says the evidence referred to will show that one Senator and one ex-Senator, both from the same State, the latter now Governor of a Territory, and an ex Governor of a Territory now holding a high and responsible position in the War Department, and an ex-Territorial Marshal, all have been implicated.

Prosper M. Wetmore is dead.

Geo. E. Defrest and Wm. B. Bullions, clerks in the insurance office of Curtistie & Boardman at Troy, have absconded with $11,000. Speculation at faro led to the defalcation.

The costs of the Tweed six million dollar suit were taxed to-day with some interest yet to be computed. They are between $12,000 and $13.000 exclusive of one per cent. allowance, which will amount to about $60,000.

The new directors of the Bank of the State of New York elected Lawrence Furnare vice president and appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank and report as soon as possible. It is said the required extension of sixty days has not been signed by the necessary number of creditors and hence the appointment of an investigating committee.

NEW YORK, March. 18—Night—During the week at the Cotton Exchange the spot market has advanced ¼ cent, but has been quiet and at the close prices were weak. Futures opened very firm and tending upward, but the bank failure interrupted this, being followed by a weakening in the Liverpool market and the decline in gold. The market has ever since been depressed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, March 16—Noon—Returns from 234 towns give Cheney (Rep.) 41,240, Marcy (Dem.) 37,474 and Kendall and scattering 419, which makes Cheney's majority 3,343. Ten towns are yet to hear from, the vote of which last year gave White (temperance) 8, Cheney (Rep.) 514 and Roberts (Dem.) 602. The latest count of the House stands: Republicans, 207; Democrats, 178.

NASHUA, March 16—Noon—A fire in Wilton, N. H., destroyed the railroad house and Newell's block and was still spreading at last accounts. Assistance has been sent from here and Milford.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, March 18—Noon—Several plantations have been burned in the district of Colon. Troops have been sent to punish the insurgent incendiaries.

VIENNA, March 18—Noon—Servia has determined to raise a compulsory loan for military purposes and will exact immediately with the utmost vigor.

The Servian ministers seem to favor immediate war. The situation is aggravated by continued raids of Turkish troops on the frontier.

The Austrian representative at Belgrade had another interview with Prince Milan Thursday and urged him to make a binding declaration in favor of peace. The Prince asked a four day's delay. He stated that he could not trust the pacific assurances of Montenegro. He said further that if Montenegro entered into action he could not remain behind and preparation was necessary as the Turks were again concentrating on the Servian frontier. Long cabinet councils are held daily.

PARIS, March 18—Noon.—M. Louis Blanc has decided to take a seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the thirteenth arrondissement of Paris.

An arch of the railway bridge over the river Ill gave way under pressure of the flood. A crossing passenger train was precipitated into the river and the carriages dashed to pieces. The passengers were all crushed to death or drowned. Thirty corpses have already been recovered.

The programme of the ministry is as follows: Ten or twelve of the most obnoxious prefects or sub-prefects are to be removed in a few days; eight are to be replaced by men who are sincerely resolved to serve the republic and are to be carefully selected from parties particularly calculated to attract the support of the middle class; the remaining officials will be carefully examined and those who interfered in the elections through political passion will be dismissed; others who acted under orders or through terror will be removed to other departments. After these changes assurances will be given to the officials that they have nothing more to hear. A bill on municipal reforms will not be introduced until the end of the year as the excitement attending municipal elections is undesirable during the present year.

THE WANDERING JEW.

An Interview With Him.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Reports were floating about the city yesterday to the effect that the Wandering Jew had been seen over in Camden county, New Jersey. A reporter was sent over at once to hunt him up and interview him if he should be found. After a somewhat protracted search, the reporter discovered a promising looking person sitting on the top rail of a fence, just outside of Camden, engaged in eating some crackers and cheese. The reporter approached him and addressed him first a venture.

Beautiful day, Cantaphilus!

This familiarity seemed necessary, because if the Wandering Jew has any family name, the fact has not yet been revealed to the public.

Bless my soul, you gentleman, how on earth did you know my name? exclaimed the Jew.

Oh, I don't know; something about your appearance told me who it was I'm mighty glad to see you, any way. When did you arrive?

I come on here yesterday. Been down in Terra del Fuego, where I heard about the Centennial, and I thought I'd run up and have a look at it. Be a good thing, I reckon. Time flies, though, don't it? Seems to me only yesterday that a man over in Siberia told me that you people were fighting your Revolutionary war?

He sat upon the fence as he talked; his feet, cased in gum shoes, rested on the third rail from the bottom; his umbrella was under his arm; his face was deeply wrinkled, and his long, white beard bobbed up and down he ate his lunch voraciously, diving into his carpet bag every now and then for more. The reporter remarked that he feared that such a liberal diet of cheese would disagree with the eater, but the old man said:

Why, my goodness, sonny, I've been hunting all over the earth for seventeen centuries for something to disagree with me! That's what I yearn for. If I could only get dyspepsia once I might hope to wear myself out. But it's no use. I could lunch on a pound of nails and feel as comfortable as a baby after a bottle of milk. That's one of my peculiarities. You know nothing ever hurts me. Why I've been thrown out of volcanoes, lemme see—well dozens of times, and never been sick 1 a bit. Most always, in real cold weather, I step over to Italy and roost around inside of Vesuvius, and then, may be, there's an eruption and I'm heaved out a couple of hundred miles or so; but always safe and sound. What I don't know about volcanic eruptions, any child, isn't worth knowing.

I went booming around through the air when Pompeii was destroyed. Yes, sir; I was there; saw the whole thing. Why, I could tell you stories you wouldn't believe!

How do you travel generally?

Oh, different ways. I have gone around some in sleeping cars and had my baggage checked through. But generally I prefer to walk. I'm never in a hurry, and I like to take my own route. I'm a mighty good walker. I did think of getting up some kind of a pedestrian match during the Centennial, with some of your champion walkers; but it's no use; it'd only create an excitement.

How do people treat you usually?

Well, I cannot complain. Snap me up for a tramp sometimes, or make disagreeable remarks about me. But generally I get along well enough. The undertakers are hardest on me. They say I exercise a depressing influence on their business by setting a bad example to other people. And one of 'em, over in Constantinople, he said a man who had defrauded about fifty-four generations of undertakers ought to be ashamed to show his face in civilized society. But, bless you, sonny, I do not mind them! Business, you know, is business. It is perfectly natural for them to feel that way about it; now isn't it?

Will you have a cigar, after eating?

No; none for me. Raleigh wanted me to learn to smoke when he was in Virginia, but I did not care for it. You remember him, of course? Odo; I forgot how young you are. Pleasant man, but a little too chimerical. I liked Columbus better. Nero was a man who would have suited you newspaper people. Most always a murder every day; and then that fire in Rome, when he fiddled. Made a splendid report for the papers, wouldn't it. Poor sort of man though. The only time I ever saw him was when he was drowning his mother. Dropped the old lady over and let her drift off as if he did not care a cent.

Talking of newspapers; how would you like to make an engagement as the traveling correspondent of the Bulletin?

Well, I dunno. I would not mind sending you a letter now and then; but I don't care to make any regular engagement. You see I have not written a great deal for about eighteen hundred years, and a man kind of gets out of practice in that time. I write such an awful poor hand, too. No I guess I won't contribute regularly. I have thought sometimes maybe I might as well canvass for life insurance, or do a little work as book agent, so as to pick up a few stray dollars. But I never had a fair chance offered me, and I did not care enough about it to hunt it up, and so nothing ever came of it. I could make a good book fairly hum around this globe though, don't you think?

You might start in with "Out of the Hurly-Burly."

Maybe I might.

Were you ever married? Did you ever have a mother-in-law.

See here my son, I never did you any harm, and what is the use of your bringing up such disagreeable reminiscences? The lady died in Egypt in 73. They made her up into a mummy, and I reckon they put a pyramid on her to hold her down. That is enough; that satisfied me.

Is your memory generally good?

Well, about fair that is all. I know I used to get Petrarch mixed up in my mind with St. Peter, and I have several times alluded to Plutarch as the god of the infernal regions. I am often hazy about people. The queerest thing! You know that once in conversation with Benjamin Franklin I confounded Mark Anthony with Susan B. Anthony, and actually alluded to Susan's oration over the dead body of Cæsar! Positive fact. I will tell you how often keep the run of things. I say of a certain event: that happened during the century that I was bilious; or it occurred in the century when I had rheumatism. That is the way I fix the time. I did commence to keep a diary back in 184, but I ran up a stack of manuscript three or four hundred feet high and then I gave it up. Could not lug it round with me, you know.

I suppose you have known a great many celebrated people?

Plenty of them; plenty of them, sir. By the way, did anybody ever tell you that you looked like Mahomet? Well sir, you do. Astonishing likeness! Now, *there* was an old scalawag for you! A perfect fraud! I lent that man a pair of boots in 598, and he never returned them. Said that I would get my reward hereafter! I have regretted those boots for 1,300 years.

Did it ever occur to you to lecture?

Oh, yes; I have turned it over in my mind. But I guess I won't. You see, my son, I am so crammed full of information that if I began a discourse I could hardly stop under a couple of years, and that is too long for a lecture, you know. Then they might *encore* it, and so I hardly think I'd better go in. No, I will just trudge along in the old fashion.

Have you any views about the great questions of the day? Are you in favor of soft money or hard?

Young man, the advice to you of a man who has studied the world for nearly two thousand years, is to take any kind you can get. That is solid wisdom.

Why don't you locate in this country, and be naturalized and have your hair cut and run for something? One of the parties would put you up for Governor, maybe, after awhile.

Do not want it, my boy. What good does it do a man? There is old Bill Allen, of Ohio; I first met him in 1397, and he was laying his plans then for the Governorship. When he got it, what was it to him? I would rather have a free foot and no worrying to do than to be the greatest statesman on earth.

Have you been over to the Centennial building yet?

Not yet. And, by the way, I want to mention to you that if anybody sends to the art exhibition from Peru that fam

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

OUR RALEIGH TROUBLES—SHALL WE SUSTAIN THE COMMITTEE?

The personal warfare between the Raleigh *Sentinel* and the Raleigh *News*, both recognised organs of the Democratic party in North Carolina, has at last reached the point at which the regularly constituted authorities of the party have deemed it necessary to interfere. Accordingly, at its meeting last week the State Executive Committee adopted a resolution declaring the welfare of the party imperatively demanded that the warfare should cease. This resolution was formally communicated to both the *Sentinel* and the *News*. The *Sentinel* has thus far made no response to the admonition of the Executive Committee save such as is contained in continued attacks of the most violent kind upon the *News*, its owners and its editor. The *News* professes its willingness to respect the wishes of the Committee but protests that it can not in common justice to itself keep silent so long as the *Sentinel* continues its attacks. And true the case stands.

The question that now arises is whether the Committee did right in giving the admonition to silence, and if so what step shall next be taken, in case that admonition is disregarded; and upon neither of these points do we feel able to say what we think.

In our opinion the Committee did only its duty in giving the admonition, and if it should be unheeded it will be the duty of the Convention, when it meets on the 14th of June, to take such further action as may be adequate to the enforcement of party discipline. What that action ought to be will depend upon the course of events between now and then.

As to the merits of the warfare now going on at Raleigh, either in its inception or its conduct up to the time of the publication of the admonitory resolution of the Committee, it is not our purpose now to speak; what we have to consider is its continuance after that time. It is from this standpoint alone that we propose to deal with the matter. Our sole purpose is to strengthen the hands of the Committee, the recognized authority of the party, in enforcing that discipline so necessary to its success. Until the Committee spoke, the only recognized official body vested with authority by the party, we kept silent. Through them the party has spoken and has spoken plainly and now it is our duty to speak plainly also.

The JOURNAL squarely endorses what the Committee has done and avows its purpose to do all in its power to sustain that body in its efforts to maintain peace and harmony in our ranks.

One other remark and we have done with the subject this morning. So long as the *News* professes its readiness to heed the admonition contained in the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee and the *Sentinel* not only makes no such profession but continues daily to make most virulent assaults upon the *News*, just so long will the *Sentinel* stand convicted of being in the wrong by all who desire to see peace and harmony prevail in the party.

The peace of the party must and shall be preserved, ought to be the sentiment of all its members.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE—SUBLIME IMPUDENCE!

We have received from the Secretary of State a printed card to the public, the same printed in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, with the request that if any allusion to the charges of official corruption against the Secretary has appeared in the JOURNAL that it will publish his card "without abridgment." We cannot publish Dr. Howerton's card "without abridgment," for the reason that it contains a most libelous charge of gross corruption against Colonel Walter Clark, a gentleman of reputation and respectability, a charge unsupported by any testimony save that of Dr. Howerton, and to ask us to do so, it seems to us is an act of unparalleled impudence and assurance.

Dr. Howerton cannot have the use of our columns to give circulation to the grossest charges of corruption against any gentleman of character and standing, when he offers no proof save his own assertion. This we would lay down as a general rule. That Dr. Howerton is a public official accused of official corruption, and that the gentleman he assails is a private individual, are facts that do not make this case an exception to the general rule but that rather enforce it.

BUTLER AND DANA.

The Baltimore *Gazette* does not spare Butler, commonly called the Beast, in its comments on Butler's attack on the nominated successor of Schenck. This is the way that journal speaks of him:

"Butler, 'the avenging angel,' is still on the track of Dana. Since the day, or night, when he blew up the mine at Petersburg, killing his own soldiers, throwing dirt and stones in every direction, and doing no harm whatever to the Confederates, there has not been such an explosion as, it is said, he recently exhibited when the President sent to the Senate the name of the author of 'Two Years Before the Mast.' All the Eumenides rolled into one could not have been more frantic. It was positively frightful. Yet it is stated that some Democrats are listening to the ravings of this fury, and will aid him in playing the new role he has assumed of 'The Avenger.' This we do not believe. It is absolutely incredible. If, however, there is a single Democrat who has permitted himself to be inveigled in support of the 'Essex statesman' in his raid on Dana, let him recall to mind this brutal and infamous order issued when he was at the head of military affairs in New Orleans, which reads thus:

'HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1862.—As the officers and the soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from the women, calling themselves 'ladies,' of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or private of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as *a woman of the town plying her avocation*. By command of

'Major General BUTLER.'

"That's the kind of man 'Major General Butler' is."

EFFECT OF THE EXPOSURES.

The New York *Tribune* of the 17th instant, speaking of the New Hampshire election and the current exposures of enormous official frauds and corruption in Washington, says:

In every part of the country there has been a great revival of confidence on the part of those who desire better things for the Republican party. Elsewhere, as well as in New Hampshire, the Republican party has been stronger and more hopeful since the exposure, because its honest voters felt sure that at least the rascals would cease to direct it. If the party is wise or honest, it will not disappoint these hopes.

The Macon *Telegraph and Messenger* thus comments on this singular proposition:

"Now the *Tribune* may be right as to the facts of the case; but, if so, it must be regarded as a most extraordinary effect of the development of gross malfeasance in the official representatives of any party. *'A great revival of confidence'* in the Republican party as a direct result of the detection, by Democrats, of an almost universal taint of fraud and corruption in the Republican National Administration, and strangely. But we say again it may be true reading, as to its practical results. The *Tribune* claims to hold an independent position as to parties, parties, and ought to display unbiased judgment in the premises.

"And if it be right here, the Radicals are certainly under great obligations to the Democracy for exposing their rule, and should bless the day when a good Providence placed the House in Democratic hands and thus made the unearthing of this sink of sin a possible event. But for the Democratic odd'd wave in the fall of 1874, not one of these crimes would have come to light, and the great Radical party would have consequently sunk to ruin under a suspicion of common honesty. Would this result have been more unfortunate to the Democracy or to the Republic? This is hard to answer. The Democrats we see have ruined themselves by showing that the Radicals have grossly abused the confidence of the country; while the country itself is expected to renew the lease of Radical power, as the natural suggestion of the fact that this power has been basely wielded to private and unlawful gain instead of for the public welfare. The discovery of these corruptions has therefore perpetuated them.

"But the *Tribune* suggests that the real ground of this revival of confidence is based on the hope that the rascals of the party have been detected and will be thinned out so as to leave some chance for the honest Radicals to come forward. There might be more show of reason in this suggestion, if the Radicals themselves had done the thinning. But these crimes had been going on for many years, with not an offer of discovery and purgation from Radical sources; and it is not to be disguised that even now, while the Democrats are trying to break through the shell of this monstrous egg of public abuse, they are assailed on all sides, but their own, with opposition, abuse, perversion and misrepresentation. Not a man outside their own political circle says "Go on and God speed you;" but the most busy and insidious efforts are put forth to belittle and discourage their course and to hold it up to the people as little short of treason—a second rebellion.

"If, under these circumstances, one out of five hundred crimes and culprits are brought to light it will be a marvil, and the assumption that the unexposed are clean, is quite ridiculous. If the country takes the same view of the practical result of these discoveries as the *Tribune* does, then let it resign itself to a political and moral rottenness which will end in anarchy and death. If confidence in the Republican party revives on the strength of these exposures, then the party itself is a moral toad stool, gaining a poisonous thrift from decomposition and rottenness."

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

According to the San Francisco *Chronicle* the heathen Chinee continually outwits the Caucasian by his persistent patience and industry. Every branch of the latter yields to their endeavor, and from every trade and occupation in which they engage the American and European retires discomfited and beaten. "So far," says the *Chronicle*, "the Chinaman has triumphed in every conflict in which he has been opposed. We have passed laws against gambling, prostitution, vagrancy and begging; against theatrical performances after midnight and noisy amusements. We have endeavored to bring them within sanitary regulations; we have endeavored to collect from them licenses and taxes; we have sought to prevent the immigration of paupers and mendicants; and, so far, they have defeated all laws by the simple policy of non-resisting submission."

SPECIE PAYMENTS IN NEW JERSEY.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey House of Assembly providing that after April 1st, 1879, all taxes levied or assessed shall be collected in gold, gold certificates, or national bank notes redeemable in gold on demand, and that all contracts or obligations made or implied shall be payable in United States coin.

The financial situation in this country is thus cleverly illustrated by the New York *Express:* "The United States owe several hundred millions in a debt which they will neither pay nor pay interest upon, and hence their notes are discredited for the same reason that the notes of a merchant would be under similar circumstances. The merchant may be solvent, but if he refuses to meet certain of his obligations, on that class of debts his credit is bad. So also the States, counties, towns, and cities owe more money than they can well pay, and hence so many local troubles from local causes. Still more is debt the cause of failures. The people still owe millions of dollars which they can only extinguish by bankruptcy, and this they are doing every day. It is only when the government and people can pay as they go that business will be prosperous again. This time, we trust, is not very far in the distance."

The criticisms made on Bristow's mule case are, 1, that he undertook the case on a contingent fee, and to this it is replied that lawyers are usually thus paid in prosecuting all claims against the government, and of course such fees must be large to compensate the attorney for risk of failures; 2, that the plaintiff's facts were untrue, and it is replied that it was the business of the government attorney to demonstrate the falsehood; 3, that the case was not appealed to the Supreme Court, and it is answered that this was no fault of Bristow's, as Williams filed a waiver of the appeal, and finally 4, that the Treasury paid the claim, but it is thought that anybody can see the Secretary was bound to pay if there was no appeal.

Still more startling exposures are threatened in the post-trader business. It seems that Belknap, brother Orville and Babcock did not confine their energies to the few posts already exposed. The mine was too rich and too extended not to be very freely worked; and as the committee expand their inquiry they reach new officials, both East and West. Many a man has lived in luxury, while privats soldiers on the frontier, and officers and their wives, have paid out of their hard earnings the profits that were made necessary to support official extravagance. If Mr. Clymer's committee will push ahead, regardless of friend or foe, they will accomplish a world of good; but they must spare no one for fear or favor.

The California statute prohibiting the importation of Chinese women for immoral purposes has been decided by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. The question was presented in an appeal from the Supreme Court of California, which had affirmed the validity of the law empowering the emigration commissioners to require from convicted criminals, lunatic, infirm, indigent, or debauched persons, before permitting them to land, a bond that they shall not become a public charge within two years. The higher court, in reversing this decision, and ordering the discharge of the women held in custody, declares that "in any view of the case the law is void, because in conflict with the Federal Constitution."

A Washington dispatch says: "A statement has been made that in 1872 Senator Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, wrote to Henry Clews of New York asking a contribution of $60,000 to help carry Pennsylvania for the Republican ticket, and promising, by permission of the President, that if Mr. Clews would contribute this amount he should be furnished with early information of the government gold sales and other information which would enable him to speculate profitably in Wall street. It is alleged that prominent Democratic politicians in New York have the original letter of Mr. Boutwell. The statement has been made to leading Democratic members of Congress, but it seems too incredible to warrant belief. It will probably, however, be investigated."

Contraction is making rapid headway in Maine. The Casco National Bank, of Portland, the oldest and largest banking institution in the State, which has a capital stock of $800,000, is surrendering all its circulation except $45,000 against the $50,000 of bonds which it is in any case obliged to keep on deposit in Washington, and other banks in the State are contemplating the same course.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Sutlers are Coming—What is Thought About the New Hampshire Election—Cut Down the Appropriations!—The Senate to Investigate the Bugs, &c., &c.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.

In commencing my weekly letter this morning I am reminded of an essay in one of the old school readers upon the "Horrors of War," the first lines of which read: "The common soldier never sees a battle." This week the march and clash of events all along the line are so confused and bewildering that your correspondent is at a loss to know what first to write. There is a momentary lull in the Belknap affair, the committee is waiting for evidence which is surely coming from the west, through a score of post traders who will furnish proof abundantly sufficient for the impeachment of the ex-Secretary, and afterwards for his conviction in the courts.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The success of the Republicans in New Hampshire was not unexpected here. There are in Washington prominent Democrats who have never had great faith in the effectiveness of the exposure of frauds as a political motor, and while they recognize it as their duty to bring criminals to their punishment, they are not so sanguine as to expect the party of "moral ideas" to turn its back upon those of its pals who have been so unfortunate as to get caught. "Honor among thieves," you know.

No matter how great may be the zeal of the party out of power, or however great its struggle for supremacy, it has been proved rather monotonously, since the war, that it cannot cope with an army of eighty thousand drilled and desperate office holders. It would not be leech-like or vampire-like for this salaried host to let go, or to omit any effort to hold on with their nails or suckers. It is natural for man to struggle for a means of livelihood, and a large majority of these office holders can better afford to pay one-fourth of their salary for the success of the party than to allow the opposition to oust them and force them into legitimate work or the alms house. Hence it is they "come down." so munificently on elections, and hence it is that a Presidential contest is no longer a conflict of opposing political theory or sentiment, but a struggle of life and death between 80,000 picked office-holding veterans and their million clients on one side, and the nation on the other; and, in these struggles, it has been proved again and again, that in politics as in war, a few trained men with money can route a much larger force of enthusiastic civilians.

CUT DOWN THE APPROPRIATIONS.

There is but one way to secure the disintegration of the corrupt, venal, criminal, canting party of "moral ideas." Destroy the cement that holds them together; cut down the appropriations until nothing is left for their Presidents and Cabinet officers, their Hodges, Shepards, Babcocks, (but why particularize, say for short the entire party of "moral ideas") to steal. Have they not triumphantly endorsed theft, and every species of official malfeasance at the polls in New Hampshire, and thus made themselves accomplices after the fact, of Belknap, Babcock, Shepard, *et id omne genus?*

To cut down the appropriations is to strike the very vitals of the party, and in this surgery is the hope of the country. The office holders are making strenuous effort to prevent any reduction of their salaries, the daily papers published here are full of tables and statistics to show that government clerks cannot subsist on less than they are now receiving; the average yearly expenses are tabulated, and I was amused to see in one of the calculations for yearly necessary expenses $25 for religious and political contributions. It would be well for these pampered worthies to realize that there are tens of thousands throughout the country, quite as efficient as themselves, who would consider it good fortune to take their places at one third less pay.

Work has not yet been resumed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The manufacture of fractional currency has been suspended now for nearly a month, 1,400 operatives and money counters have been out of employment for that length of time, and there is, of course, much uneasiness and some distress. It seems probable that work in this Bureau will not be resumed, since there is a disposition to substitute silver for the small paper currency now in use. This will of course necessitate an increase of expenditure at the mints, but it is thought that the change will be economical, since it will enable the Treasury Department to dispense with the redemption bureau which gives employment to about four hundred counters. Work in this bureau has already fallen off very considerably since the bureau of engraving and printing has been closed. The amount of mutilated currency returned for redemption is smaller than at any previous time since the establishment of the bureau, and the employes now work only till one o'clock instead of till four.

The prosperity of Washington City has, in the opinion of many, reached its climacteric. There are no manufactories here, the city must subsist mainly on the disbursements to government employes. There has so far been no reduction of the pay of these, notwithstanding the financial distress which pervades the country and is felt in every other town and village. But the present Congress will without doubt reduce salaries and appropriations until the local disbursements will be perhaps 33½ per cent. less than they have been for a number of years. During the Shepard regime when money was plenty and it was thought Washington would be a great city, a kind Athens for the wealthy elite, throughout the land, blocks of houses went up like earth works in the presence of the enemy. These have on them now the simple words "To Let" and "For Sale;" they can be rented or sold to-day for a less sum than they could last month, and they may be had next month for a smaller amount than is asked to day.

There has been no legislatie work of importance during the past week Everything seems to run into investigations. The Republican Senate, with a desire to emulate the Democratic House, have instituted an investigation into the small vermin—grasshoppers, chinch bug, Hessian fly and "sich like"—that are injurious to agriculture. The Senate has also passed a bill to admit New Mexico as the thirty-ninth State, but it is not probable that this bill will meet with the concurrence of the House. The House committee on appropriations declines also to concur in the West Point appropriation bill as elaborately amended by the Senate, and further expresses its defiance by declining to refer the bill in question to a committee of conference. This will perhaps teach the Senate that the House means something more than child's play in its reduction of appropriations, and it may act upon the Senate as a kind of admonitory precedent in its consideration of the other appropriation bills which it may be disposed to tinker and amend.

C. A. S

Col. McLean and the Robeson County Commissioners.

The following letter from Col. McLean, in reference to his legal advice to the Robeson county commissioners, explains itself:

For the Journal.

In the Wilmington papers of the 19th inst. I find that Dr. R. M. Norment after attacking the county commissioners throws his flings at me. On the Saturday on which the votes were counted by the commissioners I was called on by them for consultation. I decided the returns were irregular and should not be counted. I refer of course to the townships involved in this controversy. After the action of the Board, Dr. R. M. Norment appeared and wished to procure the aid of counsel. This was readily agreed to. Mr. Leitch at some length argued in favor of counting the votes, and I against; the result was that the townships, when the returns were not according to law, were not counted. Now as to my communication with Dr. Norment, he (Norment), having approached me in my office as a master Mason, as he this day admitted, sought this interview with me—he must tell the interview; I shall not. I did send after D. S. Morrison, chairman of the board, some few days after the votes were counted, when we had an interview which resulted in leaving the action of the board undisturbed, and that for the reason that we were still of opinion that they had acted strictly according to law. I wish that Dr. Norment had not approached me as a Mason, for if he had not, I would freely and fully state everything that occured. Commissioner Cassidey and one VanSoelen were in Lumberton, and the threats were frequently made by Republicans that their purpose was to arrest the commissioners of Robeson county. Neither Cassidey nor Van Solen so far as I know made any such threats. Their party brethren, however, did state that such was their duty to bring criminals to their punishment, they are not so sanguine as to expect the party of "moral ideas" to turn its back upon those of its pals who have been so unfortunate as to get caught. "Honor among thieves," you know.

No matter how great may be the zeal of the party out of power, or however great its struggle for supremacy, it has been proved rather monotonously, since the war, that it cannot cope with an army of eighty thousand drilled and desperate office holders. It would not be leech-like or vampire-like for this salaried host to let go, or to omit any effort to hold on with their nails or suckers. It is natural for man to struggle for a means of livelihood, and a large majority of these office holders can better afford to pay one-fourth of their salary for the success of the party than to allow the opposition to oust them and force them into legitimate work or the alms house. Hence it is they "come down." so munificently on elections, and hence it is that a Presidential contest is no longer a conflict of opposing political theory or sentiment, but a struggle of life and death between 80,000 picked office-holding veterans and their million clients on one side, and the nation on the other; and, in these struggles, it has been proved again and again, that in politics as in war, a few trained men with money can route a much larger force of enthusiastic civilians.

CUT DOWN THE APPROPRIATIONS.

There is but one way to secure the disintegration of the corrupt, venal, criminal, canting party of "moral ideas." Destroy the cement that holds them together; cut down the appropriations until nothing is left for their Presidents and Cabinet officers, their Hodges, Shepards, Babcocks, (but why particularize, say for short the entire party of "moral ideas") to steal. Have they not triumphantly endorsed theft, and every species of official malfeasance at the polls in New Hampshire, and thus made themselves accomplices after the fact, of Belknap, Babcock, Shepard, *et id omne genus?*

To cut down the appropriations is to strike the very vitals of the party, and in this surgery is the hope of the country. The office holders are making strenuous effort to prevent any reduction of their salaries, the daily papers published here are full of tables and statistics to show that government clerks cannot subsist on less than they are now receiving; the average yearly expenses are tabulated, and I was amused to see in one of the calculations for yearly necessary expenses $25 for religious and political contributions. It would be well for these pampered worthies to realize that there are tens of thousands throughout the country, quite as efficient as themselves, who would consider it good fortune to take their places at one third less pay.

Work has not yet been resumed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The manufacture of fractional currency has been suspended now for nearly a month, 1,400 operatives and money counters have been out of employment for that length of time, and there is, of course, much uneasiness and some distress. It seems probable that work in this Bureau will not be resumed, since there is a disposition to substitute silver for the small paper currency now in use. This will of course necessitate an increase of expenditure at the mints, but it is thought that the change will be economical, since it will enable the Treasury Department to dispense with the redemption bureau which gives employment to about four hundred counters. Work in this bureau has already fallen off very considerably since the bureau of engraving and printing has been closed. The amount of mutilated currency returned for redemption is smaller than at any previous time since the establishment of the bureau, and the employes now work only till one o'clock instead of till four.

The prosperity of Washington City has, in the opinion of many, reached its climacteric. There are no manufactories here, the city must subsist mainly on the disbursements to government employes. There has so far been no reduction of the pay of these, notwithstanding the financial distress which pervades the country and is felt in every other town and village. But the present Congress will without doubt reduce salaries and appropriations until the local disbursements will be perhaps 33½ per cent. less than they have been for a number of years. During the Shepard regime when money was plenty and it was thought Washington would be a great city, a kind Athens for the wear

Wilmington Journal

The Case of the Commissioners of Robeson County—Continuation of the Examination—The Testimony Continued.

The commissioners court commenced its session a few minutes after eleven o'clock, U. S. Commissioner Cassidey presiding. The district attorney, Maj. R. C. Badger, appeared for the United States and Col. W. Foster French for the defendants.

A large number of witnesses who came into court this morning under subpœnas issued on last Saturday were sworn.

Mr. E. K. Proctor took the stand and testified: I was register at Lumberton precinct, presided at the election and signed the returns. I was in the room with the commissioners on Saturday after the election, having gone there on information that they were about to throw out a number of precincts. I informed them they ought to let Dr. Norment know. When I returned they had made the motion to throw them out. Col. N. A. McLean, who advised them, was drunk. He said it took a great many men to hold the election but he had carried it in twenty minutes. I never heard the commissioners make any declarations about it. I was not in the room when the advice was given by McLean. I think the motion was made and carried when I first went. I was there when Norment's counsel appeared.

Answer to Col. French: During Col. McLean's speech he is careless of being employed and is employed as counsel in cases of importance by those who know him and his habits. I don't know that he was employed when he was not perfectly sober. When he appears drunk before my court I don't know whether he was employed before or whilst he was drunk." I think he has appeared before my court a considerable time. He is a man of the world. As register I sent all the poll books to the commissioners. I was not satisfied as to the manner of sending them up under the statute. I can't say that those books were sent to the commissioners or to the register of deeds. I sent them out of caution.

Answer to Maj. Badger: I sent a return of the election in addition to the poll books.

Answer to Col. French: What I mean is, the return contained the names of the candidates with the number of votes each received, and in addition thereto the poll books were sent.

Fletcher McNeill, colored, next took the stand and testified: Last August I lived in Lumberton. I am a blacksmith. I saw Mr. N. A. McLean that day, about 11 or 12 o'clock, just after the result of the election was declared. When I first saw him he was in the court house with a book in his hand, saying something to the commissioners.

The declarations of Col. N. A. McLean were offered but objections were made by Col. French, and objections were overruled.]

Witness—Col. McLean said to another man in my presence that "You boys ain't sharp. I am working for money." He was acting like he was drunk. I heard Mr. Morrison say something about this matter a short time afterwards to the effect that as long of they had made fight about it (meaning the Republican party), that they intended to fight them to the bitter end.

Answer to Colonel French—At the time McLean said something about money he was drunk and running on. This conversation of Mr. Morrison was after they had talked about taking them in irons. This was two or three weeks after. I think this was about the meeting of the board. He said as long as they had done with him as they had he intended to see them out to the bitter end. I am confident this was at a meeting of the board.

James Oxendine—I live in Burnt Swamp township and was a poll holder. I was present when the returns were made. They represented the votes cast. They were signed and given to Mr. Buie to carry to Lumberton. There was a return made out that I thought represented the vote cast. We counted all the boxes.

Answer to Col. French: I helped hold the election. I am not able to say whether the poll books were sent. I think these two papers (holding the returns in his hands) were all that we sent. The poll books were not sent. I can't say whether the poll book has ever been sent to this day. I don't know whether I ever signed one to send or not. There never was any understanding between the county commissioners or Col. McLean and us not to send up these poll books, not a bit of that. I have never heard anything said spoken of Mr. H. F. Pittman.

J. A. P. Connoly took the stand and testified: I was a poll holder at Lumber Bridge township. This paper (holding the return in his hand) is a statement of the result of the election. I never heard McLean or the commissioners say anything about throwing out the townships.

Answer to Col. French—There was something said about sending up the names of the voters. Some said it was not necessary. There was a difference of opinion. We were not advised by any one that it was necessary. On the day of election I received a letter from Dr. R. M. Norment. It had no connection with the election or the returns, but only to the speaking. The poll books have never been sent up to this day, that I know of. All the commissioners had before them was the returns with the names of candidates and the number of votes each receive. Mr. Proctor is a Republican. So are James Oxendine and Fletcher McNeill. I was voted for by some party for sheriff. There was no understanding between me and the commissioners or Col. McLean not to send up the poll books.

Answer to Maj. Badger: Mr. Morrison is a Democrat, so are Pittman and Humphrey. I was not at the court house the day they counted the votes. Dr. Norment is, I believe, a Republican. I never heard defendants say that they were for convention.

Answer to Col. French: The Republican party say that Dr. Norment is a Republican.

Mr. Stone took the stand: I live in Britt's township and was poll holder. This paper (holding the return in his hand) represents the vote cast there that day. Stephen Edmond was to have carried the return up.

Answer to Col. French—At the time we were making the returns there was a discussion as to whether the poll book should be sent. The poll holders, two Republicans and two Democrats, were in doubt about it. This was my understanding. We had the statute but don't think it was read. We made no plot with the commissioners about the manner the returns should be made. Mr. Pittman votes at this box but was not present when we made them out. We never had a word of understanding. I know the general character of H. F. Pittman. There is nothing against him.

Mr. Ward was again recalled by Col. French, and said: The returns were all sent to the commissioners, sealed up. They opened them, and made their decision then and there, before the crowd before they separated.

The U. S. district attorney here announced that this was the case for the United States.

Mr. Stark was placed on the stand by Col. French for the defendants. The additional telegrams were called for.

Maj. Badger wanted the order to produce these telegrams restored to its original shape, so as to show that he had not called for the telegrams about to be introduced.

Mr. Stark stated that until he was regularly subpœned and was ordered to produce the telegrams in question that his company's orders restrained him from producing them. The subpœna was then made out and also the order calling for all telegrams sent by Thos. B. Keogh or any other person at Raleigh, or by R. M. Norment or any other person at Lumberton, about the election in Robeson county.

The U. S. district attorney entered his objection to the introduction of any telegrams other than those connected with this alleged conspiracy. The court ruled that this was a very different matter from the one when the telegrams as to Gen. Cox were called for. The telegrams will not be admitted unless it can be shown that they are connected with the alleged conspiracy.

Col. French then stated that he could not tell whether they were so connected unless he could see them.

Maj. Badger remarked that the defendant's counsel was entitled to see the telegrams in order to ascertain this fact. The court then made the order to the witness, Mr. Stark, to exhibit the telegrams to defendants' counsel in order that he may see whether they would be competent testimony.

The court then adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the court assembled Colonel French said he had examined the telegrams and thought that they would not be competent, and would not introduce them. He asked that subpœnas be issued for W. S. Norment and ——. He requested the names of the witnesses who were summoned for the United States and who had not been examined, in order that he might see what they knew about the matter. Col. French then stated that he, as a witness, examined by the prosecution, had commenced a conversation which he wished now to finish in justice to the defendants. There being no objection he said that in the conversation with Morrison he had told Morrison that having made their decision the matter was at an end. He told him, "If you did what you thought then, and still think is right you will lose, and deserve to lose, the respect of all good men in both parties if you now change your decision."

Mr. D. A. Buie testified: I was register at Union Chapel. This is one of the precincts that were thrown out. There was a discussion as to whether the poll books should be sent up. The poll books and the returns would not agree. For that reason they were not sent, but the poll books were nailed up. The Republican majority at this place was 240. I heard no hint of a conspiracy about not sending the poll books.

Answer to Maj. Badger: The registration books did not agree with the votes in the box.

S. A. Edmunds was examined and testified: I was poll holder at Britt's. There was a discussion as to whether the poll books should be sent up. One of them said it was not necessary. There was a difference of opinion, and it was decided it was not necessary. I asked Dr. Norment to assist me to make out the returns. I drew up the returns and showed them to him and he said he thought that was sufficient. The list has been returned but has not been signed. There was no conspiracy between us and the commissioners.

Mr. McEachen: I was at the Blue Springs. The list was not sent at all. I told the register to send up the list of the votes. He said he would send everything right. I didn't know of any conspiracy with the commissioners and us. Mr. Watson, the register, promised to take up the returns. I know the character of N. A. McLean, and it is good.

Edwin Currie: I was poll holder at Lumber Bridge. We did not send the poll book and thought it was not necessary. The names of the voters were not sent up.

Maj. Badger here stated that it was not necessary to go further into testimony as to Col. McLean's character. He would admit that it was good, and if necessary would testify to it himself, that he knew it to be good.

Fletcher McNeill was recalled and examined by Col. French: I have known Col. McLean for 35 years and his character is good.

Col. French then announced that this was the testimony for the defendants.

At the conclusion of the testimony the argument was commenced. The United States attorney said he would open the argument to show upon what grounds we rested the case for the United States. District Attorney Badger stated that inasmuch as he was entitled to conclude the argument, he would likewise make the opening statement of his case in order that the counsel for the defendants might understand the grounds upon which he asked the U. S. Commissioner to bind the defendants over to the Circuit Court.

The argument of Maj. Badger was first as to the jurisdiction of the court in cases of this class. He adverted to the revolution in the government of the United States which resulted in the adoption of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution, and then very ingeniously discussed the force, application and meaning of those amendments, endeavoring to show that these constitutional amendments in guaranteeing the rights of citizenship to citizens of the United States, conferred also rights upon citizens of States as such; drawing the conclusion that if citizens of States as such enjoyed privileges and rights, by force of the constitutional amendments, the courts of the United States could be invoked to guarantee those privileges and rights. He quoted the opinion of Judge Bond, delivered in a Petersburg case, to sustain this position, in which that judge had declared that this position did not conflict with the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Slaughter House cases.

His argument arriving at the conclusion that the court has jurisdiction, Maj. Badger next took up the facts of the case and endeavored to show that a conspiracy did exist with the four Robeson county commissioners for the purpose of depriving Dr. R. M Norment and Neill McNeill of their seats in the Constitutional Convention.

Col. French followed, but before he concluded, and not long after the commencement of his argument, Maj. Badger asked permission to reply to one of his positions, giving as a reason for this request that he was compelled to leave on the 7 o'clock train for Raleigh, speaking only a few minutes as to the jurisdiction of the court.

After this Col. French resumed. The five propositions he made were as follows:

1. No Federal court certainly could have had jurisdiction over this cause before the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

2. The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments and the enforcement acts passed to carry them out do not give this court jurisdiction, but the acts were passed solely to abolish slavery, to compell the States to recognize negroes and mulatoes as citizens, to compel the States to give to negroes and mulatoes the same rights as to its white citizens, and to protect parties in such rights as they hold, *as citizens of the United States*, but that the rights that a citizen holds as a citizen of a State, the State courts have the same exclusive jurisdiction over them since the amendments as they had before.

3 If the court had jurisdiction over the case section 5,586 and 5,519 would not apply to this case, for penal statutes must be staictly construed.

4. The court must find that the commissioners construed the statutes improperly. The commissioners had to use their judgment and discretion in construing the statutes.

5. The court must find from the evidence introduced by the government that the commissioners acted corruptly and with a criminal intent, or at least maliciously and without probable cause.

At the conclusion of Col. French's argument, ex-Judge Cantwell asked leave to be heard in the cause as the counsel for Dr. R. M. Norment, speaking more than an hour, as we learn. The JOURNAL reporter having left, we cannot give a synopsis of his argument, but learn that he insisted that the court should still bind Gen. Cox over to the Circuit Court, notwithstanding the fact that the United States District Attorney had previously entered a *nolle prosequi* as to Gen. Cox, and Gen. Cox having been discharged by the court, taking the ground that the District Attorney had no right thus to act.

The court reserves its opinion until to-day at eleven o'clock.

(From Thursday's DAILY JOURNAL.)

The United States Commissioner's decision in this case yesterday morning was the subject of a great deal of jesting comment with the community generally, and with lawyers especially during the rest of the day. On Tuesday, after the case had been elaborately argued, the court adjourned at a late hour to meet again yesterday at 11 o'clock, when it was announced the judgment of the court would be rendered. On the Saturday previous U. S. District Attorney Badger made his appearance in court and announced that he took exclusive control of the case, ex-Judge Cantwell retiring and at the same time stating to the court that the law required the District Attorney to prosecute for the United States before U. S. Commissioners in such cases. When the hour of adjournment on Saturday arrived, the District Attorney stated that he saw no evidence to connect Gen. W. R. Cox with a conspiracy, if any conspiracy existed, and as to him was willing to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

The U. S. Commissioner then discharged Gen. Cox. His counsel, the Hon. O. P. Meares, called the court's attention to the fact, and he wanted the U. S. Commissioner to bear witness that he as counsel for Gen. Cox had at no time during this investigation asked, and did not now ask for the discharge of Gen. Cox; and he wanted the record to show that he was discharged by the court because there was no criminal charge proven against him. Maj. Badger then said that he assumed the entire responsibility of entering the *nolle prosequi*. The court then discharged Gen. Cox and adjourned until Tuesday.

On Tuesday, when the testimony was closed, Maj Badger argued the case as to the probable guilt of the four Robeson county commissioners, Gen. Cox being entirely out of the question, neither he nor his counsel being in court, and indeed, Gen. Cox having returned to Raleigh. As soon as Maj. Badger concluded his part of the argument, he left the court room and took the 7 o'clock train for Raleigh. Col. French followed him, the discussion being still confined to the question of jurisdiction and the probable guilt of the four county commissioners. At the conclusion of Col. French's speech ex-Judge Cantwell asked leave to reappear in the case and address the court. This he did for more than an hour, contending that not only the commissioners, but that Gen. Cox also should be bound over. As stated, the decision of the court was reserved until yesterday at 11 o'clock, at which hour the argument was again resumed by ex-Judge Cantwell and Col. French, and was continued for more than two hours, Judge Cantwell still maintaining that Gen. Cox should be bound over, notwithstanding he had been discharged and had left the city for Raleigh on Monday morning and was not then within the *verge* of the court, nor under the process of the court.

When all this was ended the U. S. Commissioner read his decision from a paper writing, which paper writing he afterwards gave to a representative of the *Review* for publication, and is as follows:

This prosecution is based upon section 5,519 Revised Statutes of the United States.

The defendants charged in the affidavit as guilty of violating said section are W. R. Cox, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Daniel S. Morrison, chairman, and John T. Pope, Henry F. Pitman, Alexander Humphrey and Lemuel W. Thompson, commissioners of Robeson county.

The privileges of immunity supposed to be violated is the prosecutor's right to hold office and take his seat as a member of the Constitutional Convention, called under the authority of the State and the United States, also the privileges and immunities of four entire townships, consisting of more than eight hundred voters of the county of Robeson, to have their votes counted in said election. These persons are all said to be citizens of the United States, and as such, are entitled to protection in their political rights to vote and hold office.

These are political rights derived directly from the laws of the United States. No person can directly or indirectly interfere with, prevent or obstruct the enjoyment of these rights by any citizen without violating some law.

A conspiracy to prevent a person elected to office as a member of the Constitutional Convention from obtaining his seat by withholding from him the proper certificate or giving such certificate to another person is in violation of law.

It is the opinion of this court that there has been testimony presented on this investigation to create a reasonable belief that such conspiracy existed.

Ever since the 14th amendment and Judge Bond's opinion in the Petersburg case, which was a State election, I believe the law to be, in this circuit, at least, the U. S. Government undertakes to protect "the citizen" in the enjoyment of his *political* rights as contradistinguished from social, civil and natural rights, which are left as before, under the exclusive control of the States. I understand the "Slaughter-house cases" to decide that the States have exclusive control over the "entire domain of civil rights," conditionally. But the right here alleged to be invaded is not a civil right within the meaning of that decision; the right to vote is a political right, pure and simple; is not a natural right. Of course the invasion of this right is a violation of the safeguard of the 14th amendment. The constitution, however, does not operate as a statute does; it requires appropriate legislation." The offence charged in this affidavit may be a violation of the constitution, and yet not indictable. I further understand Judge Bond's decision to be that the U. S. government guarantees these political rights, and punishes the invasion of them, *whether they be of State or U. S. origin;* that a State has a right to withhold or confer the elective franchise; the State has a right to withhold or confer the right to hold office; the State has the right to prescribe the punishment to be imposed on those who violate or invade them, and if these laws are equal upon all classes, the U. S. authorities not only respect, but on demand of any citizen, will enforce them during their continuance. I think a good deal of time, therefore, has been wasted in the endeavor to make this complaint "fit in" with the words of some act of Congress. I believe the prosecutor at last fell behind section 5,519 retreating in good order from all his other positions. I should not be surprised to learn that, by construction, the conspiracy charge may be found prohibited by the language of that section. But whether that be so or not, these defendants are guilty of violating the election laws of North Carolina to a much greater extent than the Petersburg men. There in a State election the laws of Virginia were violated, and now for violating the State law of North Carolina, conferring political privileges. On this complaint the defendants are in my opinion amenable to the United States as well as the State: It is the duty of the State magistrates as well as the U. S. Commissioner, on a proper complaint, to send them to the United States Court for trial. If I am not mistaken the jurisdiction of the United States Court is in such cases exclusive; it is at least concurrent, and as I have the power I select the preferable tribunal. The law of North Carolina forbids and punishes as a misdemeanor any false certificate of this character; any such misconduct as is here complained of, and the courts of the United States within her borders stand ready to enforce her laws in favor of United States citizens. The same remarks apply to the case of all who aid, abet, counsel or procure the crime or conspire in its perpetration. Such conspirators and abettors are equally guilty with the offender and are chargeable as principals. My conclusion is, therefore, that there is sufficient evidence against all these defendants, with the exception of Thompson, to warrant their arrest and detention and to require them all to make their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court at Raleigh. One of them resides there and can be arrested at any time during the sitting of that tribunal; and others will be required to give bond and security in the sum of of $2,000 each for their appearance. It is proper to state that the evidence satisfied me that others also are implicated in the same conspiracy, and entered into it with the same guilty intent. The district attorney having heard all the evidence and being better informed upon their liability than myself is the proper officer to bring them before the Circuit Court.

J. J. CASSIDEY,
U. S. Commissioner.

The Charleston Fire.

The Charleston *News and Courier* gives a sad picture of the poor people of that city who are made destitute by their sad affliction. And yet the people of Charleston, however willingly they might accept contributions from abroad for their poor sufferers, open not their mouths to ask them. The *News and Courier* informs us that the wealthy citizens of Charleston have opened their hearts and their purses to the relief of the needy, feeling no doubt that it is truly "more blessed to give than receive." The *Courier* says:

The fire yesterday swept more than one hundred homes from the face of the city. Early in the gusty morning, as the flames advanced, terrified men, women and children fled into the streets, leaving too often, their furniture and clothing behind. The open fields were dotted with fugitive families. The women and children crouched under tarpaulins, crowded into the street cars which were stranded, so to speak, on the plank road, and thronged every corner of the railroad depot. Only at that hour could some adequate idea be formed of the terrible suffering that the fire of yesterday will cause.

Later in the day the homeless wanderers had found some place of temporary refuge where they might lay their heads last night. But this is only the beginning of their trouble. The persons who were burned out yesterday belong, for the most part, to the poorest class, dependent on daily labor for scanty daily bread. The property that was insured will be replaced. Better houses will be builded than those that the fire destroyed. But most of those who lived in the burnt district are absolutely destitute. They are without bedding, and clothing, and food. And these there is no insurance money to furnish. There are to-day some hundred more desolate poor in Charleston than there were two days ago. And the only fund on which they can draw is that fund of charity which exists, whatever their trials, in the warm hearts of the people of Charleston.

Fire at Laurinburg.

A fire broke out on Friday morning, 17th inst., at 5:30 o'clock in the steam saw and grist mill of the Messrs. Parker. The wind was very high at the time and the entire establishment was destroyed together with three or four small dwellings adjacent. The loss is not known, but is believed to be partly covered by insurance.

CAPT. B. G. BATES has been elected a County Commissioner on the New Hanover Board to fill the vacancy which was some time ago caused by the resignation of Mr. A. H. Morris. The election took place on last Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our last report, at which time we noted the market dull and depressed, there has been a marked advance in price from day to day, and at the time of closing this report the market is quoted firm at 37½, being an advance of 3½ cents during the week.

ROSIN—In the first of the past week rosin was quoted at $1 42½ to $1 45, since which time there has been a steady advance with a good demand and light offerings. The official quotations are now given as $1 52½ for strained and $1 55 for good strained, at which figures receipts are readily taken on arrival.

TAR—In our last weekly review we quoted tar steady at $1 65, at which figure it remained until the 18th instant, when a decline of 5 cents was established, since which it has ruled steady at the decline.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—In this article there was no change from the figures of the previous week until the 21st, when an advance of 5 cents was obtained on Yellow Dip, and the market closes firm at the advance. We note a small sale of Virgin at $3 00, but have not included it in our report of sales, the price paid for that special lot not being a true indication of the market.

CORN—Has ruled steady during the week. For sales and receipts we refer to our daily reports.

COTTON—Has met with ready sale when offered, and in most cases at prices fully at or above quotations; the sales have been small and receipts light. For detailed prices we refer to our daily reports.

PEANUTS—During the week have ruled firm with a fair demend. We note receits of 2,254 bushels and sales of 1,200 bushels, closing steady at quotations. For prices we refer to our price list.

THE OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE ARE POSTED DAILY AT 1 P. M., AND REFER TO PRICES AT THAT HOUR.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE,
March 16, 1876—6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 34 cents. Sales of 225 casks at 34 cents, 25 casks at 33½ and 25 casks city distilled, at 35, market closing weak offered at 34 cents without buyers.

ROSIN—Official quotations steady at $1 42½ for B and C and $1 45 for C, D and E. Sales of 40 bbls strained at $1 42½, 540 bbls Good Strained at $1 45, 23 bbls E (No. 2) $1 50 and 1 bbl W (Window Glass) at $5 00.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 65. Sales of 645 bbls at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip. Sales of 176 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Quiet. No sales to-day.

COTTON—No official quotations since the 10th inst. Sales of 78 bales as follows: 1 bale at 8 cents, 5 bales at 9½ cents, 3 bales at 10 cents, 31 bales at 11¼ cents, 5 bales at 11½ cents, 13 bales at 12 cents, 20 bales at 12¼ cents.

FRIDAY, March 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 33½ cents. Sales of 92 casks at 33½ cents and 10 casks City Distilled at 34 cents. Market closes firm.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 45. Sales of 200 bbls strained at $1 45, 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 47½, 250 bbls F (Good No. 2) at $1 60, 80 bbls F at $1 62½ and 75 bbls M (Pale) at $4 25.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 65. Sales of 400 bbls at quotations, market closing easy.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations unchanged. Sales of the days receipts at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip.

CORN—Market steady. Sales of 700 bushels at 59½ cents in bulk, 700 bushels at 64½ cents in bags and 753 bushels at 65 cents in bags.

COTTON—No official quotations since the 10th inst. Sales of 3 bales at 12 cents and 1 bale at 12½ cents. Transactions checked for want of offerings; all grades will meet with ready sale at full prices.

SATURDAY, March 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 34 cents. Sales of 17 casks, at 33½, 260 casks at 34 and 50 casks, city distilled, at 34½.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 45 for B and C and $1 47½ for C, D and E. Sales of 14 bbls strained at $1 45 and 500 bbls good strained P, N, T. Market closes firm; $1 47 refused.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 60. Sales of 348 bbls at quotations, market closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip. Sales of the days receipts at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip.

CORN—Market steady. No sales to-day.

COTTON—Official report as to tone of market. Sales of 54 bales at the following prices: 8 bales at 11 cents, 11 bales at 11½ cents, 4 bales at 11¾ cents, 3 bales at 12 cents, 27 bales at 12¼ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8½ cents.
Good Ordinary	10 "
Low Middling	11¼ "
Middling	12¼ "
Good Middling	12½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

MONDAY, March 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations strong at 35 cents. Sales of 196 casks at 35 cents, 125 casks at 37 cents, market closing strong at 37 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 47½ for B and C and $1 50 for C, D and E. Sales of 500 bbls good strained at $1 50, 14 bbls H (No. 1) at $2, 130 bbls I (good No. 1) at $2 50@ $2 75 and 15 bbls M (pale) at $4 25, market closing firm.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 60. Sales of 286 bbls at quotations, market closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at $1 40 for Hard $2 35 for Yellow Dip. Sales of the days' receipts at $1 40 for Hard and $2 35 for Yellow Dip.

CORN—Market steady. A cargo of 1,669 bushels arrived to-day not yet sold.

COTTON—No official report as to tone of market. Sales of 76 bales at the following prices: 3 bales at 10 cents, 7 bales at 10¼ cents, 10 bales at 11 cents, 5 bales at 11½ cents, 23 bales at 12¼ cents, 13 bales at 12⅜ cents, 15 bales 12½ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8½ cents.
Good Ordinary	10 "
Low Middling	11¼ "
Middling	12¼ "
Good Middling	12½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 37½ cents. Sales of 75 casks at 37 cents and 120 casks at 37½ cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 52½ for C & D and $1 55 for C, D and E. Sales of 65 bbls strained at $1 50, 157 bbls good strained at $1 55, 500 bbls extra E (No. 2) P N T, 80 bbls F (extra No. 2) at $1 80, 125 bbls G (low No. 1) at $2 00, and 47 bbls H (No. 1) at $2 25.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 60. Sales of 361 bbls at quotations, and 100 bbls in order at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at $1 40 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip. Sales of the day's receipts at $1 40 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip.

CORN—Market steady. No sales and no cargoes received to-day.

COTTON—Official report steady. Sales of 40 bales at the following prices: 3 bales at 10 cents, 6 bales at 10½ cents, 3 bales at 11 cents, 1 bale at 11½ cents, 1 bale at 11¾ cents, 4 bales at 12 cents, 22 bales at 12¼ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents
Good Ordinary	10 "
Low Middling	11¼ "
Middling	12⅜ "
Good Middling	12⅝@12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

THURSDAY, March 23.—Noon.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Officicial quotations steady at 37½ cents. Sales of 82 casks at 37½ cents, a few lots unsold at the close of this report

ROSIN.—Official quotations strong at $1 55. There have been no sales this A. M., the grades from C to H are scarce and wanted. Market closes with an upward tendancy.

TAR.—Official quotations steady at $1 60. The receipts of the day 214 bbls have been sold at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Official quotations unchanged. Sales of 21 bbls at 1 40 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip.

CORN.—Is quoted steady but without sales. There have been no cargoes received since the 20th inst.

COTTON.—Official quotations steady No sales. All grades are in good demand and meet with ready sales as offered. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	10 "
Low Middling	11¼ "
Middling	12⅜ "
Good Liddling	12⅝ a 12¾ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

Daily Receipts.

1876. Date	Cotton	Spirits Turpt.	Rosin	Tar	Crude Turpt
Mch 16	177	47	643	643	176
" 17	58	65	1,051	412	112
" 18	62	68	494	348	53
" 20	82	58	581	286	68
" 21	229	46	436	587	135
" 22	77	87	745	361	54
" 23	109	106	628	214	21

Timber.

Has ruled very dull during the week and stocks are worked off very slowly. Below we give the sales of the 16th to the 23d instant:

3	rafts	inferior	at	$4 00
1	raft	do	do	4 50
5	rafts	common mill	do	5 00
2	do	do	do	5 25
3	do	do	do	6 00
1	raft	fair mill	do	7 00
1	do	do	do	7 50
1	do	prime mill	do	8 50
1	do	extra mill	do	10 50
1	do	prime ship	do	12 50

WEEKLY STATEMENT

Of the Stock, Receipts and Exports of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending March 20th, 1876.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES In yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., 20th March, 1876, as taken from the books of the Produce Exchange:

Cotton in yard	1,346	bales.
afloat	1,338	"
Total	2,684	"
Spirits Turpentine in yard	1,247	casks.
afloat	5	"
Total	1,252	"
Rosin in yard	23,369	bbls.
afloat	7,850	"
Total	31,219	"
Tar in yard	7,098	"
afloat	2,980	"
Total	10,078	"
Crude Turpentine in yard	1,496	"
afloat	——	"
Total	1,496	"

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
628	532	4,970	2,550	846

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

	Cotton.	Spts Turpt.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Foreign	——	432	8,869	——	——
Coastwise	555	638	466	501	150
Total	555	1,070	9,335	501	150

[BY TELEGRAH TO THE JOURNAL.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 22—*Night*—Money active at 4@5 per cent. Gold 114½@114¾. Sterling exchange dull at $4 87. Government securities dull and lower—new 5s 118¾. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, March 22—*Night*.—Cotton firm, with sales of 2,278 bales at 13¼@13 5-16 cents. Flour less active—superfine western and State $4 40@$4 80. Southern flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy and 1@2 cents lower for small lots of white western. Corn ½@¾c better, with good enquiry at 62@64 cents for ungraded new western mixed and 64 cents for new yellow southern Oats without decided change. Coffee—Rio quiet and firm. Sugar quiet and firm at 9½@9⅝ cents for standard A. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow steady at 9 cents. Spirits turpentine and Rosin firmer. Pork dull and easier—new $23 35. Lard higher: prime steam $14 @$14 12½. Whisky quiet at $1 12½. Freights advancing.

BALTIMORE, March 22—Night—Oats quiet and weak—southern 42@50 cts. Rye dull and steady at 78@81 cts. Provisions quiet and firm: Mess pork $23 @$23 25. Bulk meats—shoulders 9½ cts; clear rib 12⅝@12½ cts. Bacon—shoulders 10@10½ cts; clear rib 13½@13¾ cts; hams 15@16 cts. Lard firm and advancing—refined 14½ cts. Coffee business restricted by former holders—job 15¾@17½ cts. Whisky a shade firmer but quiet at $1 09½. Sugar quiet and steady,

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, March 22—Noon—Street rate is 3¼d, which is ¼d below bank rate.

PARIS, March 22—Noon—Rentes 66f. 95c.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—Noon—Cotton—middling uplands 6 9-16d; middling Orleans 6 13-16; sales of 15,000 bales, which includes 4,000 for speculation and for export; receipts of 6,600 bales, American 4,400.

Futures firmer, with buyers at last night's prices.

Sales of midding Uplands, of a low middling clause, shipped February and March, per sail, 6 11-16@8d.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, delilverable April and May, 6¼d.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, deliverable May and June, 6 11-16d.

Sales of middling uplands of a low middling clause, deliverable June and July 6¼d.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, deliverable July and August, 6 13-16d.

LONDON, March 22—Night.—Common rosin 5s. Tallow 48s@48s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—Night.—Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, deliverable April and May, 6 9-16d.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, June delivery, 6¼d.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, deliverable June and July, 6 11-16d.

Later—Futures closed flat, sellers offering at the lowest price of the day.

Of the sales to-day 8,700 were American.

MEMPHIS, March 22—Strong demand and active—middling 12¼@12½ cents; receipts 670; shipments 2,707; sales 5,100.

NORFOLK, March 22—Strong—middling 12¼ cents; net receipts 1,209; exports coastwise 2,019.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22—Firm—middling 13¼ cents; net receipts 188; gross 280.

MOBILE, March 22—Firm—middling 12¼@14 cents; net receipts 923; sales 25,000.

BOSTON, March 22—Firm—middling 13¼ cents; net receipts 105; gross 1,985; sales 410.

SAVANNAH, March 22—Firm—middling 12¼ cents; net receipts 275; gross 460; sales 1,953.

CHARLESTON, March 22—Steady—middling 13 cents; net receipts 698; sales 1,000.

AUGUSTA, March 22—Quiet—middling 12¼ cents receipts 44; sales 282.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Schr Nellie Treat, 193 tons, Seavey, of Bangor, Me, from Cardenas to Delaware Breakwater, cargo molasses, to master, in distress. [See memoranda.]

Nor bark Primus, 261 tons, Olsen, Liverpool, R E Heide.

Swd bark Andriette, 382 tons, Odman, Glasgow, R E Heide.

Sloop Josephine Smith, Smith, Sloop Point, cotton, naval stores and peanuts, N Gillican, was ashore 17th for 8 hours on New Inlet bar, but got off without damage.

Sloop Ellen V Benjamin, Rich Inlet, 276 bushels peanuts to Grant & Hinton.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver Baltimore, A D Cazauz, reports very heavy weather during passage.

Schr A & E Hooper, 321 tons, Hooper, Philadelphia, 491 tons, coal to O G Parsley & Co.

Schr Lena, Ballance, Sladesville, N C, 1,669 bushels corn, B F Mitchell & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, New York, A D Cazaux.

CLEARED.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York via Morehead City, A D. Cazaux.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr George W Anderson, Anderson, New York, Williams & Murchison, vessel by Harriss & Howell.

Br brig Lorena, Jackson, New Castle, Eng, G G Barker & Co.

Schr L T Knight, Graffam, Wilmington, Del, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr Anna Sheppard, Terry, Port de Paix, Hayti, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr B M Tilton, Tilton, Woodville, N C, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr M E Gildersleve, Hill, Elizabeth City, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Annie G Midgett, Lewis, Hyde county, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Florenee, Nelson, Hyde county, J E Lippitt.

Schr Libbie, Worthley, Compton, Hyde county, J E Lippitt.

Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Elizabeth City, Williams & Murchison.

Ger brig Fanchon, Voss, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Nor bark Trey, Halvorsen, London, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Ger brig Clara, Dillwitz, Bristol, Eng., J R Blossom & Evans.

Schr S P Brown, Tinker, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Ger bark Fear Not, Kuhtz, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Lucille—19 bales cotton 279 casks spirits turpentine, 313 bbls rosin, 170 bbls tar, 3 bbls liquors, 19 bales yarn, 37 bales warp, 45 bales sheeting, 4 bales cloth, 303 bushels peanuts, 29 boxes mdse, 60 cases tar, 10 cases spirits turpentine, 4 tubs butter, 2 pianos, 1 organ, 6,724 lbs ores and metals, 2 cases furs, 380 bags guano, 35,000 feet lumber, 2 iron safes, 3 bags bark, 5 bags

The Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

General Bragg is at the head of a new colony in Western Texas.

Just a year ago a Norwegian, when drunk, froze his hands and feet so badly near Decorah, Iowa, that they had to be amputated. His wife last week got judgment for $9,500 against the druggist who sold him the liquor.

What we cannot understand, says the Nashville *American*, is the assumed difference between Marsh giving Mrs. Belknap $10,000 for a post tradership and Tom Murphy giving President Grant a Long Branch cottage for the surveyorship of the port of New York. And it is what no other fellow can find out.

Ah Ki is the Chinese interpreter in the courts of Nevada. When business gets slack he goes into the Chinese quarters and stirs up disturbances among his countrymen. Then he interprets the testimony to suit the highest bidder. Genius of this order cannot have a chance to expand anywhere short of Washington.

When a Missourian was recently on trial for murder, he didn't say he was insane, but simply said: "If yer Honor please, I am guilty. I killed the man because he took my gal from me. She was about the only thing I had, an' I didn't want to live after she went, an' I didn't want him to live neither; and I should be obliged to yer Honor if you would hang me as soon as possible."

A special dispatch from Washington says: There was a woman in the Belknap case, a woman in the Secretary's room, a woman in the Fifteen arms Shaw, a woman in the safe burglary, and a woman in almost every especially brilliant achievement in Washington rascality that has been disclosed. And now it is reported that the House naval committee has run across a woman upon whose testimony depends the fate of some one high in authority.

Boss Shepherd's Port Royal property lies about twelve miles from the town, and it has been discovered, since Shepherd made his investment, that the water thereabout is fresher and better for the fleet than the waters of Port Royal proper. The next move will be to order the fleet down to Shepherdtown or whatever it is called. The Charleston *News and Courier* looks upon this as a singular coincidence, but consoles itself with the reflection the the proper committee can put it this and that together.

The total number of soldiers mustered into the service of the United States during the late war was 2,669,823, of which 296,000 were for sixty days, 108,416 were for three months, 85,507 were for one hundred days, 42 were for four months, 20,439 were for six months, 373,000 were for eight months, and 87,589 were for nine months, making a total of 302,661 men who were enlisted for periods less than one year. Pennsylvania contributed the greatest number of less than one year enlistments of any State in the Union, being credited with 53,773 such.

The arrest in Alabama, under the Ku Klux act, of a number of citizens (Democrats exclusively) who are accused of having committed acts of lawlessness six years ago, is sadly significant. It is stated that the persons have not been away from their homes for six years, but the officers, as was the case in the Bacon-and-Bread campaign in 1874, refused bail and took the prisoners to Huntsville, Alabama is a Democratic State, and has a Democratic government. The State election takes place in August, and the arrests are believed to be part of a plan to overawe the whites and turn the State over to the Republicans.

A Washington dispatch says: "Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, who came here with an income of $2,000, and is now said to be worth over a million, may as well wrap his political winding sheet about him and lie down and die. The attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is called to the present occupant of the Consulate at Bremen, John M. Wilson, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the manner in which this office was procured, as a bribe to vote for Sherman for Senator. If the committee will call the proper persons, it will unearth rascalities and corruptions that will make Belknap a saint as compared with Sherman."

The progress of Capt. Eads' work on the Mississippi jetties has been so favorable thus far that a lively interest is manifested in the work by the cities to be directly benefitted by the improvement. The plan of this work, as most readers are probably aware, is to make a channel of comparatively uniform width, by dykes controlling the current over the bars, and, where necessary, by dredging the bar to give the average depth of water. The mattress work has been sunk in the east jetty beyond the bar: the sea wall, it is reported, becomes more solid every day, and the current in the South Pass has been increased five to six feet per second. Indeed the work is already so far ahead that a three-masted schooner with a draught of 2,250 bales of cotton, and drawing 18ft. on and a half feet of water, has been enabled to pass freely through the channel. The success of the work will doubtless add to the commerce of the Mississippi Valley.

The Boston *Advertiser* reads a severe lesson to those Republican Senators who made the introduction of resolutions by Senator Gordon, looking toward a more honest internal revenue service, the occasion of a partisan debate. It says:

"All the revenue officers are new Republicans. Is not General Gordon foolish to propose a measure which, if carried, would debar his party from doing more than fill chance vacancies? The fact is, as anybody can see, that Senator Gordon is making a proposition which, so far from exposing him justly to the charge of partisanship, would render it impossible to fill these offices on partisan grounds, and which gives them all in the first place, for an indefinite period, into the hands of the author's political opponents. But the only worthy reason for advocating the proposition is it that is wise and right."

On the Nord railway, in France, a new system of danger warning has been introduced, consisting of sixty signal stations along the line, to indicate danger, when there is any, in connection with which thirty-eight locomotives have been supplied with the electric automatic whistle. This is so arranged that when, day or night, a locomotive reaches a signal which shows "danger," that moment the whistle on the engine sounds.

WE DEMAND IT AS A RIGHT.

That the officers and agents of the Internal Revenue service, aided by the United States Commissioners, have been unparalleled in their tyrannical and despotic rule in North Carolina, no truthful man can deny. In many cases, especially in the Western part of the State, these representatives of "the best government the world ever saw" have been corrupt as well as despotic and partizan, and it is high time their villainies were unearthed.

This is the day for investigation and exposure and we venture to say, from what we hear, that no richer mine of frauds, corruptions and oppressions can be found than that which will appear when the operations of the Internal Revenue men and their partners in iniquity, the United States Commissioners, shall be uncovered. So say our friends from the West, and so we believe.

Touching this matter, the Charlotte *Observer* well says:

"We make the assertion that the revenue department of the government throughout the whole of Western North Carolina is a mass of corruption and is rotten to its very core. It is one vast combination, a gigantic ring, and no one who is not admitted into its pale or in fellowship with its secret workings can prosper long or carry on his legitimate business with any satisfaction or peace. The whole system is unsound and diseased; it encourages, vice, covers up fraud, oppresses the citizen, robs the government, and is a foul blot and burning shame upon the country that tolerates it. While spread widely and its operations both extensive and deep, the principal portion of the iniquity is perpetrated in the mountain districts, where the ignorant and unsuspecting people are the victims of oppression and fraud, and designed for the individual freedom of things that pertains to matters of feeling his conscience and religion. All that a man holds will he give for his life, and his liberty is nearly as precious to him as his life. Any technical violation of this Revenue system—this paradise of petty tyrants and avaricious upstarts, places an American citizen within the power and at the mercy of bummers and spies. It is needless for us to dwell upon its cruelties, its oppressions, its notorious frauds and its reeking corruption throughout the whole of the Western portion of the State. Robbins, Ashe, Vance and in fact all of our Representatives know the base purposes for which the Revenue is used. Let them urge the House to send a committee who will unearth their dark doings, and hold up their infamy to the public gaze. We are tired of seeing freemen of North Carolina ruined and enslaved by "men clothed with a little brief authority," and we want to see the oppressors and plunderers driven from power, and punished as they deserve."

INVESTIGATION THE WORK OF THE HOUR—LET IT BE THOROUGH.

The New York *Bulletin* is of the opinion that much of the time of the present session of Congress will be occupied in dealing with the official corruption which exists to such an alarming degree in all departments of the government. Under all the circumstances, says the *Bulletin*, it is most desirable that it should be so, as there is no other work in which Congress is likely to mature a wholesome result that is half so important. The currency question has become the subject of a party wrangle out of which no proper settlement can possibly come. The tariff, if changed at all this session, should be reduced by a simple method that would need no lengthy discussion. The subsidy schemes have been shelved, and a vast amount of time thereby saved. There remains therefore few really vital measures that press settlement, while nine-tenths of the thousands of bills introduced may be disposed of without a moment's discussion. Let, then, the work of investigating go on without stint. The time is ripe for it. The public have long suspected far more than has yet been revealed, and they will not be satisfied without a thorough exposure of the whole system of corruption. They are not indifferent to the national disgrace of such revelations; but they are willing to endure the discredit, if thereby the evil can be remedied. They know that there is no escape from the evils of excessive taxation and onerous official exactions except through an exposure of the methods by which politicians fatten at the public expense, and that there is no possibility of getting a higher order of official administration except through purging the offices. For these reasons the people desire that the process of investigation be pushed to the utmost possible lengths, no matter who may be hurt. Honest men of all parties agree that investigation is currently the work of the hour, and all desire that it should be done thoroughly.

THE DEPENDENCIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

A Washington dispatch says: It is pretty definitely ascertained that the administration has urged its friends in the Senate to resist by every possible means the passage of the act passed by the House for the protection of witnesses who testify before Congressional committees. The effort to secure its defeat in the Senate will be headed by Conkling, who has been engaged for several days in looking up authorities to support his side. Whether Edmunds will second him or not is as yet uncertain. Logan is especially active to secure the defeat of the measure because there are several persons under indictment in Chicago for their connection with whisky frauds, who would be glad to get off by telling all they know about Logan's connection with crooked whisky to a Congressional committee. It is really a matter of life and death with more than one prominent Republican that this act should be defeated, and they will leave no stone unturned to accomplish it.

"This," said Major Voyer, of Quebec, to a visitor, "this is the pistol with which Prof. Varrean shot himself accidently three years ago, and this is how he did it." And Major Voyer proceeded to point the pistol just as Prof. Varrean did, and the pistol proceeded to go off accidently just as Prof. Varrean's pistol did, and Major Voyer proceeded to die—just as Prof. Varrean did.

A Northern exchange having said "the Treasury girls are called the Pretty Possibilities, since the Christiancy episode," a Southern paper replies: "And the bachelor Senators of Christiancy's age are called Old Probabilities."

THE SAMOAN EXPEDITION.

Like one of our exchanges, we had almost forgotten Steinberger and the Tuscarora, until the Louisville *Courier-Journal* again brought up the subject. And here is what that paper says: "Since Steinberger sailed away on the Tuscarora to the Samoan islands with a large supply of guns and ammunition furnished by order of the Secretary of War, and established himself at Apia, as an island monarch under the protection of the Administration at Washington, no report of the extraordinary mission has been placed before Congress; the President did not allude to the subject in his message, and no explanation has been received from any quarter. Thus far the Samoan expedition seems to have been organized for the express benefit of Colonel Steinberger, to whom President Grant is alleged to be under pecuniary obligations. He furnished Steinberger with voluminous letters of recommendation to the naked savages of the islands, and assured them of his kindly feeling toward them. The Navy Department not only provided this blatant adventurer and carpet-bagger with transportation, but left him in the possession of a steam launch, with which to plow the waters of his new dominions, and supplies of whisky and other 'provisions' were freely furnished. The last reports which came from this favored representative of the Grant group were to the effect that he was evidently in possession of a considerable sum of money, was compelling the natives to build him a palace, was enacting laws, bullying the native chiefs and the United States consul, and swaggering about the streets of his capital under the influence of gin and whisky.

"President Grant has been in the habit of providing 'missions' for his favorites, but in no case has he taken such extraordinary precautions to get rid of them removed to such an obscure distance, or provided them with so many creature comforts. There must therefore have been some powerful reason in the Presidential mind for carrying Steinberger off to the South Pacific. There are, doubtless Grant group secrets hidden away in Steinberger's breast which might prove damaging to the White House. Let Secretary Robeson be required to show the why and the wherefore of the use of the United States man-of-war Tuscarora in this connection. Let the President be requested to show his authority for using the property of the United States to establish a monarchical form of government. The Steinberger expedition is worth investigating. The President used Babcock in his attempt to acquire land in San Domingo for the benefit of himself and his friends, and Steinberger seems to have been his special agent to the Samoan group."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA IMPEACHMENT—JUDGE MONES.

Impeachments are the order of the day. Mississippi has just concluded one and is about to begin another. At Washington one has begun and others will doubtless follow, how many Heaven only can tell. Our neighbor over the way, the gallant Palmetto State, has her trials too, as well as her tribulations. Just now the impeachment of Judge Montgomery Moses is being tried and a dirty case of corruption it is, if the testimony be true. But what else can be expected when ignorant negroes and a handful of corrupt white men banded together for pillage and plunder call themselves a government.

The following is a sample of the testimony against Judge Moses:

John G. Carrington sheriff of Newberry county, testified that he had frequently loaned Judge Moses money. On one of these occasions, at the March term in 1875, the Judge had told him that he must have money. He replied that he (witness) had none. The Judge said that from the decree that he had just made he knew that he (witness) did have some. Witness said he had official funds; but that he didn't know when the money would be called for. Judges Moses said the money was subject to the order of the court, and the court wanted it. He said further that he would pass no orders for witness to pay out the money until he (the court) had paid it back. Just at this time an attorney in the case out of which Moses wanted the money, applied to Judge Moses for a "consent order" in the case, for him (the witness) to pay out the money. Judge Moses refused to hear the order, and immediately adjourned the court *sine die*. Moses had then come to him (witness) and said: "I have refused the order. Now let me have the money." This the witness did. He had on two other occasions lent the judge money under the same understanding, and the judge had always protected him. He had never lent Judge Moses any but official funds, because he thought the court might go back on him if it was private funds, and couldn't well do so under the circumstances. He had never been "called" but once about not paying out money, and he made the following answer to this rule: "The money is subject to the order of the court, and the court has the money." He had never heard a word more from the rule. The conversations had always been private, and the judge would never receive a check, but always took the money and gave him due bills on his judicial salary.

LEGISLATION FOR CURRENCY IN SESSION.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: A committee is now on the track of Lloyd Norris Williams, where the President nominated to be Chief Justice. The evidence exists that while he was at the head of the Department of Justice he was bribed for the pitiful sum of two thousand dollars. The Democratic House is on the track of Schenck and Ingalls, and of a score of lesser corruptionists, who have been using their official positions to make money and bring disgrace and dishonor upon their country. And if we are not mistaken they are on the track of the President himself for his complicity in the misdeeds and wickedness of the late Washington ring. The House cannot and must not adjourn until stern justice is meted out to all the bad and corrupt men who have been elevated to place and position under the present rotten administration.

A New Orleans telegram to the Shreveport *Times* says: The rejection of Pinchback causes intense indignation among negro politicians, all of whom denounce the Republican party and express a desire for a coalition with the whites. Hewitt, Pinch's brother-in-law, says he will accept Penn for Governor and let him name the whole ticket. Antoine also talks of coalition. Nobody takes much interest except negro politicians. It is rumored that Kellogg will resign and let Antoine appoint him Senator. Casey, Packard and Warmoth are spoken of as Kellogg's probable appointee. Very few seem to think Eustis will be seated. The furor among the negroes is probably temporary. When the canvass opens they will, as usual, fall into line.

THE ROBESON COUNTY CASE—GENERAL COX DISCHARGED.

By reference to our local columns it will be seen that this case has come to an end so far as General Cox is concerned, he having been discharged from all arrest and accusation by order of Mr. Badger the United States District Attorney.

General Cox through his counsel distinctly stated to the Court that he asked no favors at its hands and his honorable discharge was granted as a matter of right and justice, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Norment had solemnly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, most positively and unequivocally, that he had wilfully and corruptly conspired with certain of the commissioners of Robeson county to deprive the people of that county of their equal rights as citizens of the United States. And thus Dr. Norment stands convicted of having failed to make good that oath for the truth of which he appealed to God as the avenger of falsehood. There is no escape for Dr. Norment from this position. No man of his age, experience and intelligence can plead that he was ignorant of what he was doing when he made the affidavit upon which this prosecution was founded. Dr. Norment swore positively that General Cox had committed the offence charged and he must be held strictly to what he said. He has made his bed and he must lie on it.

And now turning from Norment to his would-be victim, what a different man is he, that stands before us! General Cox, when arrested, though most falsely and foully accused, at once, as every good citizen should do, obeys the mandate of the law. Disdaining all technical defences, disdaining even defences that were substantial and just, defences, too, that were amply sufficient for his discharge in Raleigh, he comes directly to Wilmington and boldly meets his accusers face to face upon ground of their own choosing. He recognizes that it is his party, and not himself, that is on trial; nay, more, he recognizes the fact that it is civil liberty itself that is put in jeopardy by this most infamous prosecution, and he hesitates not a moment, not in his own interest merely, but in the interest of the humblest citizen of the State as well, to bear in his own person the brunt of it. And right nobly has he done it. We congratulate him, we congratulate the party, we congratulate the entire people of the State, that he has thus triumphantly vindicated the liberty of the citizen in North Carolina. If General Cox could be dragged for a hundred miles from his business, from his home, from his wife, from his children, with impunity, what man in the State was safe from a like outrage!

But it was not done with impunity. The guilty authors of the outrage will curse the day when they hatched the foul conspiracy against the rights of the people, that culminated in the prosecution against the commissioners of Robeson county and General William R. Cox.

TROUBLES AT RALEIGH—PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Metaphors are getting very much mixed at Raleigh. On Thursday evening the *Sentinel* published a card from Dr. Howerton, Secretary of State, in which he denies that he has been guilty of any corruption in office in the matter of buying stationery in New York, as has been charged was the fact, and alleges that those charges had their origin in his refusal to accept a corrupt proposition in regard to certain public printing made to him by Col. Clark, President of the *News* Publishing Company. On the same evening Dr. Howerton instituted suit for libel against Col. Clark and other stockholders in the *News* Company, laying his damages at $50,000. As soon as the *Sentinel* containing the Howerton card appeared Col. Clark sued out a warrant against Josian Turner, Esq., the publisher of the *Sentinel*, and against Dr. Howerton for libel. The case was to have been heard before Mayor Manly on yesterday morning.

The *News* publishes the following card from Col. Clark:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

RALEIGH, March 16th, 1876.

In this evening's *Sentinel* Mr. Turner publishes in the interest of Mr. W. R. Howerton, a letter containing a conversation which Mr. Howerton alleges he had with me. In justice to myself it is proper to say *that no such conversation or any remotely resembling it* ever occurred. The charge is made by a man whose accounts are under investigation for swindling the State government and if base enough for that, he will certainly not stickle at a falsehood. A warrant for the arrest of Messrs. Turner and Howerton is in the hands of an officer and this conspiracy shall have full investigation. Respectfully,

WALTER CLARK.

We shall make no further comment upon the matter this morning than to say that upon an issue of veracity between Colonel Walter Clark and Dr. William R. Howerton no honest man will hesitate a moment in giving a verdict in favor of Colonel Clark. But pendent of this the fact is that the allegation of corruption in office against Howerton does not rest upon Colonel Clark's testimony at all nor did he cause the charges to be made public.

But we shall refer to this point and others in the case in another issue.

It is said that the Committee on Printing is daily accumulating proofs to show that the government printing office costs $500,000 more than it ought to do. They have had proof of one bid from New York, where the Bureau went to exceed it by $16,000. The patent office report is printed at double its proper cost. Materials are purchased at 75 to 100 per cent. above the proper rates.

Floridians who happen to be at the seat of our National Government, must blush with shame to know that Conover, one of their State Senators, stands charged with the embezzlement of State funds to a large amount; that Purman, one of their Representatives, is accused of selling a cadetship, and other grave offences; and that the Governor of the State is denounced in Congress as a fool, liar and swindler. Thank heaven, the trio are carpet-baggers and Radicals! So says the Jacksonville *Press*.

The Sultan gave the physician who cured him of his carbuncle $4,000 in gold and made him a general besides.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Since the brief comment the morning after the election, in which we indicated what we thought to be the real cause of the result in New Hampshire, we have had little to say on the subject. As we said then, while the first effect of the exposures by the Democratic party of fraud and corruption in the Radical party was one of anger against those instrumental in that exposure, the final result will prove different.

We see no reason to change the opinion then expressed, and just as we were about to set forth that opinion and the reasons for it, we found the thing ready done to our hand in the columns of the Macon *Telegraph*. Our Georgia cotemporary takes the true view of the question. It says:

"The sweeping Republican victory in New Hampshire, in the face of recent developments in Washington, will no doubt produce a great surprise and sensation all over the world—and more particularly in Europe. The worst auguries of Republicanism in America will be drawn from it; none of which, we trust and believe, will be sustained by subsequent political history. It will be asked what guaranty can possibly remain for honest government when convicted roguery carries the popular ballot? What can such a result possibly mean by a suffrage as corrupt as the public administration? Or what can it portend for the future but a government and a people swiftly descending in the scale of demoralization, until both are outlawed by all principles of common morality, and sink into anarchy as the inevitable result of their inherent rottenness?

The reader will bear witness that so far as we are concerned we have tried to prepare him for just such a result as has taken place; and we say now, though hoping and expecting the contrary, we shall *not* be surprised witness a like development in the pending Connecticut State election.

It is by no means certain that the fraud developements in Washington have not, to some small extent, impaired the Radical strength in New Hampshire, since it is impossible to tell precisely what the figures might have been in the absence of these discoveries. But there is no doubt on our minds that the mere fact of so many prominent Southern names reported daily as active in public affairs in Congress, has created a strong reactionary condition on the Northern mind. We may say, with justice, it *should not be so;* but it is so. The great mass of the Northern voters, looking on the Southern people and their representatives as enemies of the Government, rebels and traitors, are incensed to see so many of them in influential positions about the Government, and it will take some time to wear away the irritation of the spectacle. *That*, we are persuaded, is the real underlying cause of the general reaction in Northern elections since a year ago last fall.

And the national jealousy has been stimulated, and the exacerbation increased, even by the record of public crimes which the Southern representatives have aided in bringing to light. The people feel it as a sectional, as well as a party disgrace, and while they do not mean to sanction the crimes and acts the wrongdoers, yet passion and resentment are, for the nonce, more influential than reason and patriotism, and they vote to spite the South and the Democratic party, who are the active agents in bringing this bitter disgrace to light.

But by and by these people will realize the danger and error of their action. They will see the fatal consequences of sanctioning party malversation at the polls. They will see that it involves a more wide-spread and shameful disgrace than even the crimes themselves, and that the salvation of free popular government in America is dependent on hurling out of office and power, into disgrace and infamy, a public administration which has most evidently polluted and poisoned every channel of public authority.

But until the North gets accustomed and are reconciled to the sight of Southern secessionists in Washington, we shall hardly expect to see a more healthful advancement of public opinion. We should endeavor to put ourselves exactly in their place in order to understand their feelings, and comprehend how much they do not love us."

THE REJECTION OF MR. DANA.

The refusal of the Senate, says the New York *Evening Post*, to confirm the appointment of Mr. Dana seems a surprising bit of squeamishness on the part of an executive advisory body which has in time past confirmed some very extraordinary nominations. The sum total of the charges against Mr. Dana is that he has been involved in a technical copyright difficulty. Nobody doubts his personal honesty, his high character, or his eminent fitness for the mission near the Court of St. James. The Senate's jealousy of the country's good name is a late coming sentiment, which might have been born sooner with advantage to all of us.

Mr. Lilly, the Washington attorney to whom Mr. Charlier paid the check for $3,000 given him to secure the appointment of young Beardslee, of Utica, to West Point, testified yesterday that he received the money, but denied that he paid any of it to Charlie Hays, who recommended the appointment, and added that he had represented to Mr. Hays that Beardslee was an actual resident of his district and had lived more than two years in Choctaw county, Ala. Innocent Ananias!

Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and Chas. J. Jenkins, of Georgia, have been selected by the States of Maryland and Virginia, to settle the long-standing boundary dispute between them. They will sit in Washington, commencing in April, and the examination of the case, with the hearing of witnesses, is expected to occupy about three months.

In due time we shall make proper comment upon the Norment-Cassidy-Cantwell prosecution, its progress and conduct. As yet no result offering the commissioners of Robeson has been reached. Let us rest awhile. We shall see what we shall see. Will they be bound over to appear at court? That is the question!

Mrs. Schurz, the wife of ex-Senator Carl Schurz, died on Wednesday last No. 40 West Thirty-second street in New York city. Mr. Schurz lost his father a few weeks ago, and is, therefore, doubly afflicted by this latest bereavement. Mrs. Schurtz belonged to a wealthy Hamburg family, and was most a devoted wife and mother.

It is now settled beyond doubt, says a Washington dispatch, that Boynton of the *Gazette* permitted himself to be used by Blaine in attacking Pendleton for the purpose of breaking the force of Belknap's degradation in Ohio, which holds the first election.

THAT SHOWER OF FLESH IN KENTUCKY.

The learning of the books" in regard to showers of blood and flesh it is said shows us, first, that they are a reality; secondly, that they are mostly due to dust taken up by the winds into very distant regions; thirdly, that they are not unfrequent, as they have occurred on no less than twenty-one occasions during the present century in Europe and Algeria. These remarkable showers mostly take place in the spring and the autumn at the epoch of equinoctial gales.

The same high authority tells us there are many instances cited in which nutritious substances have descended in a shower. Thus, in 1824 and 1828, there was a shower so abundant of this kind in one of the districts of Persia that it covered the ground to the depth of five or six inches. It was a kind of lichen of a sort already known. Cattle and sheep devoured it eagerly and some bread was even made of it. The descent of a soft substance Muschenbroeck states to have occurred in Ireland in 1675. This was glutinous and fatty, and softened when held in the hand, and emitted an unpleasant smell when exposed to the action of the fire.

But what a "Kentuckian" knows about the matters beats all the learning of all the books. We let him tell his own tale. Hear him:

NEW YORK, March 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Being a Kentuckian I can explain the late shower of flesh in my native State. In my young days I was out hunting on one occasion and I had just shot and killed a fine deer, when I saw a whirlwind a proaching. I caught up the deer and I barely escaped by stepping aside, as it passed me with terrific force. It was revolving with the fearful speed of a shaft run by lightning and I could see the deer growing smaller and vanishing away as it was being ground up in the jaws of the wind.

The whirlwind passed on, but to my surprise, from a returning upper current of air there came down a shower of the venison ground as finely as Kentucky hominy. For an hour afterward it sifted down, and I gathered it up until I had filled my game bag with the wonderful sausage meat.

The strangest part of this little occurrence was the fact that pieces of the bone came down curiously carved by the action of the air into buttons and other forms of use and ornament, among which I still retain in my possession a pair of sleeve buttons. I have no doubt but that many other persons have like myself witnessed similar freaks of the wind who did not think a little thing of the kind worth mentioning. It may be best to add that I might have been incredulous had it not been that I picked up a piece of the deer's meat containing a bullet with my private mark on it. That settled the question. JOEL SLOPER.

THE KHEDIVE'S VICTORY.

A Virginia (?) General at the Leading Hero.

From the Richmond Whig.

The signal victory achieved by the army of the Khedive of Egypt over the black hordes of Abyssinia, we are gratified to see, was due to the military skill of General Loring, of Virginia, formerly of the United States and subsequently of the Confederate States army, assisted by a corps of gallant American officers, many of whose names are very familiar to us in the South. The victory seems to have been quite decisive of the war. Eighty thousand Abyssinians, who attacked the Egyptian entrenched camp, were not only repulsed, but after a desperate battle completely routed and put to flight leaving five thousand killed in the trenches of the assailed camp. The Egyptian forces as estimated at between fifteen and eighteen thousand, the officers all being foreigners except the Pasha, nominally in command. We congratulate the Khedive on his splendid victory, and General Loring and his comrades on the fresh laurels they have gathered in "the land of the Pyramids."

Is the *Whig* quite sure that General Loring was a Virginian? There is a tradition on this side of the line that the General first saw the light on the sacred soil of the old North State. Not even Lynchburg, that renowned mother of mighty men, can claim the honor of having given birth to General Loring, if we are correctly informed.

The Rev. Stephen Gary, a member of the South Carolina Legislature for Kershaw county, is now running from two constables who seek to bring him to trial on a charge of larceny. Stephen is of the colored persuasion.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: Since Judge Kerr has been on the Bench he has never failed to be promptly at his post when the bell tapped. A striking contrast to the lack of punctuality heretofore witnessed, and a good example to judges generally.

The New York *Evening Post* thinks the New Hampshire elections ought to teach Democrats in Congress that they cannot rule into power solely on the backs of detected Republican thieves.

"Alphonzo," said Mrs. Taft sternly, when her husband told her he was going to be Secretary of War, "that is all right, but it won't be safe for any post trader to come fooling around here!" There was a hard glitter in her eye, and her fingers worked as if feeling around for the rolling pin.

From the Fayetteville Gazette.

"Another Suggestion."

In reply to our article of last week headed "A Suggestion" the following has been handed to us:

"We would respectfully suggest to the editors of the Gazette that there are quite a number of its readers who do not endorse their editorial of last week headed "A Suggestion," in so far as it applied to our next candidate for Congress. Without disparagement to Col. Waddell, there are other distinguished gentlemen whose claims will be presented to the nominating convention when it meets. We think your article may prejudice their claims, and hence this communication.

Very respectfully,

A VOTER IN CUMBERLAND."

In reply to the above, we have only to say that there is such a thing as taxing one's moderation, in what are generally considered legitimate expressions of newspaper opinion, beyond the limits of fairness. Abstaining as we have always done, from making any attempt through our columns to forestall public opinion in the interest of our political friends, and from even suggesting possible nominations for this or that office, we do not acknowledge the right of our correspondent to 'hector' us on a good word spoken for a public servant who has served the people of this district faithfully and ably in Congress.

With regard to the Congressional campaign in this district, we have this to say: While it gives us great pleasure to bear testimony to the admirable stand of Hon. A. M. Waddell in the House of Representatives, and while we do not hesitate to reiterate the opinion regarding him which we expressed last week, we intend to allow every man who may have Congressional aspirations a "fair hack" and an open field in the competitive race for the nomination.

General Gordon and Revenue Reform.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.]

Northern newspapers, it seems, have a different opinion of Senator Gordon's movement in the interest of revenue reform from that expressed by the weak kneed Democratic Congressmen in Washington. All the Democratic journals endorse his proposition, and the Republican papers, except a few of the most Radical stripe, commend his proposition to the attention of Congress. Senators Sherman, Morton Morton and Edmunds are receiving some severe slaps from their party organs for turning the debate upon the revenue into a purely partisan discussion. They are told that there was nothing in General Gordon's opening speech to provoke such treatment as he received and that the speeches of the Senators alluded to betrayed an unworthy desire to evade the issue presented by opening a useless discussion upon the dead issues of the war. General Gordon has the satisfaction of knowing that he is sustained by the best journals of the Republican party and by the best men of the country irrespective of party. He does not seem to be discouraged by the manner in which the Senate received his resolutions and has determined to persevere in the good work of revenue reform. He has carried his proposition to the Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic House, where it will receive a more careful and a more courteous consideration. The recent whisky ring trials in St. Louis have had the effect of calling the attention of the country to asystem of stealing that has been in successful operation for the past twelve years. Through the connivance and active co-operation of revenue officials the government has been robbed, since the adoption of the law imposing a tax on spirits, of enough money to almost pay off the national debt. The fountain of corruption is found in the appointing power. We hope that General Gordon will persevere in the good work which he has commenced in spite of the opposition of Morton & Co.

President Grant on the Investigations.

[Washington (March 10) correspondence of the Cincinnatti Gazette—rep.]

The President in a recent conversation with a private gentleman, expressed himself very freely and earnestly on the subject of the pending investigations in Congress and the party which is conducting them. The President said, in substance, the most of the investigations are to drag out without any definite end and are designed to accomplish a partizan purpose. The patriotic people of the country, he believed, would soon discover that the investigations instigated by those who had sought to dissolve the Union were undertaken for the purpose of destroying instead of reforming the government. Commenting upon the post-office investigations, the President remarked that it was a significant fact that the committee-man who is most active in his assaults on the government is the late Postmaster General of the Confederacy, Reagan, and that the witness upon whom the committee has most relied is a clerk who was discharged from the Chicago postoffice for cause, and who obtained a position in the Postoffice Department under false pretenses. "Why," added the President, "they are even trying to investigate the conduct of the war. A short time before Belknap's downfall the investigators sent to the War Department for all the records in the important McDonald investigation in the Quartermaster's Department in 1866. Belknap sent back word to the committee that there was not clerical force enough at his disposal to copy the records, and that he could not permit the originals, on account of their importance, to leave the department." The President significantly added that he would himself have liked personally to have answered that application. It is evident that this is one of the investigations which the military committee has undertaken to conduct secretly.

Gambetta on the Policy of France.

Leon Gambetta in his recent speech at Lyons spoke as follows:

"It is as wise and statesmanlike as it is necessary that the republic should be considered as a republic of peace, order and morality. It is necessary that the world should be impressed with the fact that the republic's existence can give no umbrage to the powers on our frontiers. We have often sinned through a spirit of excessive propaganda. Let us begin by looking at home. Let us heal our own wounds, and leave the rest of the world to mind its own business without obtruding our interference.

"Moreover, for a long time past we have had nothing to teach foreign nations, but on the contrary much to learn and borrow from them—from England the freedom of the press and the right of meeting, and from our adversary of yesterday its military organization and its really universal compulsory service. On these conditions we may rely on the co-operation and sympathy of our neighbors. We must repudiate that sinister policy of the Second Empire which involved us in the Mexican expedition, which betrayed Denmark, which allowed Austria to be crushed, and which dug under our own feet a gulf into which we all but disappeared. That doctrine of nationalities we must emphatically, heartily, and sincerely repudiate."

Belknap and Lord Bacon.

Oath in the New York Graphic.

The nearest precedent to Belknap's case in form is probably that of Francis Bacon, lord veralam, viscount St. Albans and lord chancellor of England, which corresponds to the mingled offices of vice president, chief justice of equity, cabinet minister and chief private councellor of the sovereign. To kill the chancellor is treason, as to kill the Queen. Lord Bacon was the greatest of English political intellects, the friend of Elizabeth and James I., a reputed author of Shakespeare, and patron of Ben Johnson, rich, learned and noble. He had the greatest office in the land, had beaten Sir Edwin Coke in rivalry, received rich presents and legacies, and married rich. Yet, giving way to voluptuous improvidence in the year 1621, he took bribes direct to the number of twenty-four cases, in one case receiving £400 and in another £700. Public excitement ran so high that Bacon's health failed like Belknap's spirit, and even King James was alarmed and insisted that he should plead guilty, which he did, as follows:

"I do plainly and ingeniously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and renounce all defense. * * * * * I beseech your lordship to be merciful to a broken reed."

He was sentenced to pay a fine of $40,000 and to go to jail, both of which penalties were remitted, but he never recovered standing nor raised his head again, and died neglected and broken-hearted, although it was an age of presents and bribes. Bacon became so poor that he was refused beer by a nobleman near his obscure lodgings, and yet he protested that, though guilty, he was the most honest chancellor England had known.

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